The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1203 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 24, 1895 | XXXIII—NO. 42.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1833 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 6 South Erie street.

B. & B

Emptying the Shelves

Items that will Pay Investigation.

48-inch Two Toned Diagonals—two choice shades imported to sell at $2 00, 75 CENTS A YARD.

56 inch medium and light colored Australian Suitings—$1 25 quality, 65 CENTS A YARD.

Stylish Mixed Suitings—all wool, 50 inches wide, 75c and $1.00 goods at 50 CENTS A YARD.

American Dress Goods at three prices 15, 20 and 25 CENTS.

that will be a genuine surprise to folk looking for copies of high class dress stuffs at low cost.

3,000 yards solid black cloth not all wool but closely resembles the old time Waterproof Makes good school dresses for children, and genteel looking everyday dresses for women and such dress goods worth as was never measured at price, 10 CENTS A YARD.

Fur Capes and Fur Racks are being emptied and at such loss as only those who thoroughly understand the standard excellence of all garments in this department can fully appreciate $75 00 to $100 00 you'll save on an Alaska Seal Garments.

Ladies' Jackets. Close fitting, 36 inches long, good quality black cheviot a few navy among them, $5 00 EACH.

Lot Fur Trimmed Jackets. Cheviots and Beaver trimmed in Astrakhan, Electric Seal, Persian and Marten. $12 ones, $6.50; $16 50 ones. $8 50; $18 ones, $10; $25 ones $15.

Write Our Mail Order Department for samples, or better, come and see the saving 'twill be to you, no matter what department you patronize. All orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117 and 119 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister druggists.

Massillon & Cleveland Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, O., January 1, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in the German Deposit Bank, in the city of Massillon, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

RICKS IS CLEARED.

Attempt to Impeach the Cleveland Judge Fails.

THE FEE SYSTEM IS DENOUNCED.

This, In the Opinion of the House Judiciary Committee, Made the Proceedings Possible — Largely a Party Question. Four Democrats Voted For Ricks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The attempt to impeach Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland failed in the house judiciary committee by an adverse vote of 9 to 7, and instead of a resolution of impeachment, which Mr. Bailey (Tex.) had prepared to report to the house, one will be presented denouncing the fee system, which, in the opinion of the members, has made the proceedings possible. Judge Ricks gave a personal explanation to the committee of the accounts in the Birdsell cases, which he had handled as clerk of the court and which furnished ground for the investigation, and testimony was given against him by Martin W. Sanders, who had been his deputy clerk and succeeded to the clerkship when Judge Ricks was promoted to the bench.

The day's review of the case, which was of a bitter and acrimonious character, changed the opinion of no member of the committee, and the charges were ignored. The case was made largely a party question, although Judge Ricks had four Democratic votes, and as the next congress is strongly Republican, there is no probability that it will be revived.

The resolution adopted read as follows:

"Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts."

It was offered by Mr. Harrison of Alabama.

All who voted for impeachment at the last meeting voted against the resolution, while those who voted against impeachment, with the addition of Messrs. Wolverton and Layton, favored the resolution. The vote was:

Yeas—Goodnight (Dem.) of Kentucky, Layton (Dem.) of Ohio, Wolverton (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, Harrison (Dem.) of Alabama, Ray (Rep.) of New York, Powers (Rep.) of Vermont, Broderick (Rep.) of Kansas, Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania and Childs (Rep.) of Illinois.

Nans—Stockdale (Dem.) of Mississippi, Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana, Lane (Dem.) of Illinois, Bailey (Dem.) of Texas, De Armond (Dem.) of Missouri, Updegraff (Rep.) of Iowa and Culberson (Dem.) of Texas.

Mr. Bailey will make a minority report.

SHARP ATTACK AND DEFENSE.

Another Spirited Debate Over the Hawaiian Question In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The policy of the administration as to Hawaii was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the senate. The personal element in the controversy drew large crowds to the gallaries, which at times overflowed into the outer corridors. It indicated little diminution of public interest in Hawaii now that the course of the administration is in the main question of discussion. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) and Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) justified the policy of the administration, and Mr. Gray dwelt on the persistency and vindictiveness with which the president was villified and misrepresented.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) made the critical speeches of the day, the former urging the extent of British aggression in the Pacific, while Mr. Hawley made pointed comment on the consideration given to Queen Liluokala's representatives who visited the state department after the United States had formally recognized the Hawaiian republic. The debate was still in progress when the morning hour expired, and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) spoke against the measure for three hours, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

The Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Indian appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for five days in the house, has finally passed. It carried $6,494,820 when reported, but as passed, the total was considerably augmented, one amendment alone, to pay the first installment for the purchase of the Cherokee outlet, carrying $1,666,000. Before the Indian bill was taken up, bills were passed to create a national military park at Gettysburg, Pa.; to grant an American register to the barkentine James H. Hamilton, and to authorize the appointment of naval cadets from congressional districts from which actual residents were not appointed.

Labor Bill Favorably Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The amended bill for the settlement of labor disputes by means of an arbitration commission has been reported favorably from the committee on labor with a few minor changes in verbiage. The report accompanying the bill declares that business interests demand that there shall be some means of settling disputes other than strike.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The senate committee on interstate commerce has decided to favorably report the railroad pooling bill without amendment.

Secretary Lamont entertained the president and cabinet at dinner last night at his residence.

Senator Jones (Arkansas) has introduced a bill making it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $151,178,207; gold reserve, $70,641,893.

REAPED A HARVEST.

Proprietors of the Ladies Monthly Gem Made $50,000 In a Month.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—Bushels of letters, many of them containing money, from all parts of the United States and Canada continue to be received at the postoffice for The Ladies' Monthly Gem, the principal proprietor of which is under two indictments for fraudulent use of the mails. All letters addressed to the concern have been confiscated for several days past.

Taking the average daily remittances received as a basis, it is estimated that the proprietors of The Gem have reaped a harvest of fully $50,000 during the past month, and that if the concern had been allowed to run for a few months longer the swindle would have reached stupendous proportions. The scheme of the promoters was to offer a fine gold watch and the magazine for one year for $3.25. In the very few cases where watches were sent at all they proved to be brass, worth less than $1.

Maber Won From Needham.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The fight before the People's Theater Athletic club between Dan Needham and Shadow Maber was declared in favor of Maber on points at the end of ten rounds. It was fiercely contested. Needham showed great pluck, but his adversary landed most blows. The only blood drawn was in the fifth round, when the skin was broken above Needham's left eye. The attendance crowded the theater. The contestants got 60 per cent of the gate receipts.

Had Better Stay Sober.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—A large number of friends of W. A. Lane, the suspect in the Jamison murder case, appeared at the city prison, among them a daughter. She said her father had a habit of imagining when drunk, that he was connected with every event of note that occurred, and this was one of them. The friends were advised to take habeas corpus proceedings, and they left the prison. Afterwards Superintendent Pagels released Lane.

Mrs. Adams Discharged.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—When Mrs. Adams' case was called, charged with attempted swindling, the prosecution asked for two days' more time in which to secure evidence against her. The judge said that he thought sufficient time had already been granted. The prosecutor then asked that a nolle be entered in the case, and Mrs. Adams was dismissed from custody. She returned to Chicago today, accompanied by her son.

A Haydealer's Association.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—The National Hay association of the United States has been formed here, and the following officers elected: President, John N. Wooliscroft, Cincinnati; vice presidents, George W. Johnson, Pittsburg; C. Hatcher, Tiffin, O.; F. D. Voorhis, Illinois; George W. Blaksley, Chicago; E. L. Rogers, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, P. W. Pitt, Baltimore.

Chicago Ohio Sons Banquet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The annual banquet of the Sons of Ohio was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, about 300 enthusiastic Buckeyes being present. The speakers were: General J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; General Russell A. Alger, Michigan, and General Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin, the two latter being natives of the state, as well as General Keifer.

Many Convicts Ill.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 23.—One hundred and twenty-six prisoners have responded to sick call at the penitentiary. The complaints were la grippe and colds. This is within two of high water mark for sick calls. The remains of J. W. Hilton, who died in the hospital from pneumonia, have been shipped to relatives in Morgan county.

JAPAN DON'T EXPECT MUCH.

They Anticipate No Settlement by the Chinese Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The following advices have been received here by the steamer Peru, from Tokio: The only change in the diplomatic situation since last advices is the announcement that Chan Yang Hwan, China's accredited general, is actually on his way to Japan, accompanied by a subordinate representative named Shao Yu Lien. The senior messenger is believed to be well chosen, on account of his experience with western nations, which has undoubtedly relieved him of some of the overwhelming conceit of which the majority of home-keeping Chinese are steeped. He has been minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, and may be supposed to fairly understand the responsibilities of his new position.

No amount of official reserve on the part of the Japanese authorities can conceal that they expect very little from the first meeting. The fact that Mr. Foster will accompany the Chinese envoys in the capacity of a legal adviser does not change the opinion of the Japanese with respect to the sincerity of China's intention.

A Bright Man Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The navy has lost the services of one of the brightest of its ordnance experts and one who did much to bring that branch of the service up to its present high standard, in the resignation of Ensign Robert B. Dashiell, which has been accepted to take effect April 30. Meanwhile he is detached from the New York. It is understood that he enters the employment of one of the largest of our shipbuilding and gunmaking firms.

Methodist Conference In Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23.—The thirteenth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal missions of Mexico has come to a close. The conference was presided over by Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of Chattanooga, Tenn., who inaugurated a new departure in Methodist mission work in this country by ordaining the Rev. J. H. Eurosa, a Mexican pastor, as a presiding elder for the Hidalgo district. Methodism is in better condition than ever in Mexico.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Over 1,000 Delegates at the Cincinnati Convention.

VERY PROMINENT MEN PRESENT.

Governor McKinley Accorded a Reception—Extension of American Markets and Other Subjects of Importance Being Discussed—Men on the Committees.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Over 1,000 delegates are attending the manufacturers' convention. The following committees have been appointed:

Permanent organization—W. B. Melish, Asa Bushnell, Charles Davis, Henry Perkins, Levi C. Goodale.

Credentials—E. B. Piepo, E. C. Hall, William Sayers, William Fisher and Alvin Carl.

Resolutions—Thomas McDougall, Cincinnati; T. H. Martin, Atlanta; Charles Heber Clark, Philadelphia; John B. Kirk, Chicago; F. S. Fish, South Bend, Ind.; C. D. Firestone, Columbus; Colonel Conger, Akron; H. C. Disston, Philadelphia; C. Kirchoff, New York A. H. Nordyke, Indianapolis; O. S Kelley, Springfield; Theo. Aprens, Louisville; P. G. Reid, Chillicothe; N. G. Williams, Detroit; G. Frank Gaiennie, St. Louis; H. D. Seymour, Elwood; H. E. Wicker, Newark, N. J.; George W. Sweet, Chicago; H. C. Howell, Newark, N. J.; C. J. Kreher, St. Louis; H. L. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; J. W. Going, New York; J. J. Moore, Sheffield, Ala.; J. W. Stoddard, Dayton; E. Ensign, General Williard Warner, Tennessee.

Among the prominent delegates is Charles Heber Clark, who, together with W. H. Phaley and Richard Champion, represents the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia. This club is made up of firms in over 18 states, who make everything made by the hand of man. The club represents over $200,000,000 of capital, and includes such concerns as the Cramp ship yards, the largest in the world; the Disston saw works and the entire carpet manufacturing interests of Philadelphia. Robert Dorand is president of the club, and Clark is secretary, besides editing The Textile Record, the official organ of the club. Hamilton Disston's name has been mentioned for the presidency of this organization and he has been telegraphed to come here at once.

While Governor McKinley was received by a large delegation and marched at the head of the parade before welcoming the delegates to Ohio, he had his greatest reception at the Grand hotel.

Among those making speeches at the convention was Charles Heber Clark of Philadelphia, who was so enthusiastic on opening up direct lines with the South American republics that the delegates had him occupy the platform most of the session. A general discussion followed. While the discussions were on general questions for the extension of the markets for American manufactured articles, the tariff and reciprocity brought out differences of opinion The manufacturers seem to be united on an international system of postal exchange so that they need not get drafts on London for all their payments from South America. They seem unanimous on the United States controlling the Nicaragua canal, and many favor subsidies for American steamship lines, especially for direct lines between North and South America, instead of having all shipments via Liverpool to the South American republics. The sessions will continue tomorrow.

A FATAL WRECK.

Three Coal Train Sections Collide and Catch Fire Near Bradford.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 23.—A fatal railroad accident has occured on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad near Carmen interchange. Three sections of a coal train piled up and caught fire. The accident occurred on the bridge and the trains toppled over into the ravine. One man was killed and four injured by the accident. Three sections of a coal train were running close to each other. Near Carmen the first section stopped and the flagman was sent out. The engineer of the second section saw the signal and slowed up, but could not stop until near the caboose of the first section.

The flagman of the second section did not have time enough to signal the third section and it crashed into the second and drove that into the first section. Fireman W M. Baxter of this city, who was on the engine of the second section, had his arm so badly crushed that it was amputated. The middleman, named McPhilamee, who was in the caboose, was buried beneath the wreckage and was burned to death in the fire which followed the collision. No trace of his body could be found. Conductor James Morrow was also badly hurt and bruised, and another man, whose name could not be learned, was injured. Flagman Traynor was also injured, but not seriously

Denounced by Bishop Messmer.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 23.—Bishop Messmer has published a vigorous statement denouncing the action of Sheriff Delaney and B. M. Berindson, ex-register of deeds. Berindson, at the instance of Delaney, it is charged, masqueraded as a priest and went to the cell of John Dazkowski, the prisoner who is supposed to have killed his wife and burned the body. Berindson made Dazkowski kiss a crucifix and attempted to ring from him a confession

Resigns His Pastorate.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 23.—Rev. Leander S. Keyster has resigned his position as pastor of the Lutheran church. He will remove to Dayton, where he will devote his attention entirely to the managing editorship of The Lutheran Evangelist, a position he has filled since August last.

MEXICO WANTS WAR.

Guatemala Informed That Not One Point Will Be Conceded.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 23.—After a very stormy cabinet meeting President Diaz notified Guatemala through its minister that he would not concede one iota, and that Guatemala would have to give in to Mexico's demands or suffer the consequences. Other Central American representatives here at a meeting made the statement to President Diaz that Mexico was trying to grasp Central American territory. President Diaz denied the assertion and stated that Mexico would have her rights and the boundary lines should be as Mexico claims and that Mexico had all the territory that she needed. It looks as though the other Central American republics were behind Guatemala.

All the government students have been marching in the streets with bands shouting: "Viva Mexico," "Viva Diaz" and "On to Guatemala." They have been in front of the palace from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, clamoring for war and pledging their support to President Diaz. They are mainly composed of students of the law and mining and medical schools. Mexico has been preparing for war for some time and has about 12,000 troops on the border. All the officers that have not been on active duty have been notified to report for marching orders.

EXPLAINS CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

A London Paper Publishes Facts Concerning the Offer of Mediation.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times publishes a letter from Tokio fully explaining President Cleveland's offer of mediation between China and Japan, and denying that Japan invited or that the United States instructed the American representatives at Tokio and Pekin to act as intermediaries in the peace proposals. The letter concludes:

"There will probably be much misunderstanding about this incident. In the interests of contemporary history the facts ought to be known. President Cleveland's action is viewed with gratitude by Japan. There can be no doubt about his friendly motive, but the story about diplomatic intermediaries is a myth."

Storms Do Damage In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Rain is still falling at every point in California as far south as San Luis Obispo. The storm, which has steadily increased in severity, is one of the worst of a bad season. The water in all rivers and streams is higher than for many years. In the mountains the snow is 20 feet deep on the level in many places. It fills up the ravines, weighs down branches of trees and is imprisoning mountain settlers who are suffering for want of necessary supplies, roads having been impassable for many days. Great damage has been done to farms by rain and gales.

Two Senators Elected.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.—By joint ballot in the legislature Marion Butler (Pop.) has been elected to succeed Senator M. W. Ransom in the United States senate. J. C. Pritchard (Rep.) was elected by the same vote to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Z. B. Vance.

Reported by Chairman Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee has reported to the house the bill to abrogate the discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on exports.

Elkins Elected U. S. Senator.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Hon. S. B. Elkins has been elected United States senator to succeed Senator Camden. The vote was: Senate—Elkins, 12; Camden, 11; Neale (Pop.), 1. House—Elkins, 48; Camden, 17; Wilson (Dem.), 1; Neale, 1.

A Lake Steamer Missing.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 23.—The steamer Chicora, which left Milwaukee at 5:30 Monday morning for this harbor, has not yet been sighted nor have any tidings been received regarding her.

Two Lynchers Arrested.

MT. STERLING, Ky., Jan. 23.—Mt. Sterling is wild with excitement. Two of Thomas Blair's lynchers have been arrested and are now in jail, and other arrests are momentarily expected to follow.

Bomb Explosion In Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—A bomb has been exploded in a crowded cafe at Jamet, near Charleroi. Much damage was done to the building and a panic followed the explosion Nobody was seriously injured.

A Philadelphian Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—B. F Hageman, said to be the son of a Philadelphia millionaire, is under arrest here charged with passing bogus checks. The police say that this is not Hageman's first delinquency

Perkins Succeeds Himself.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—George C. Perkins has been chosen United States senator to succeed himself for the unexpired term of the late Senator Stanford by the legislature

The Weather.

Fair; colder; west to northwest winds

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The entire Greek ministry has resigned

United States Senator Cullum has been re-elected in Illinois

Edward Solomon divorced husband of Lillian Russell is dead

Pupils who use cigarettes are barred from St. Joseph (Mo) public schools

United States Senator Harris has been re-elected by the Tennessee legislature

Baltimore capitalists are preparing to build a trolley railroad from that city to the Gettysburg battlefield.

Horace Chilton has been elected as United States senator to succeed Senator Coke by the Texas legislature.

MORE TROOPS READY.

An Hour's Notice Will Throw Them Into Brooklyn.

A RIOTER SHOT BY THE SOLDIERS.

Leader Connelly Orders Linemen Out Again After Sending Them Back to Work — Policemen and Soldiers Now Doing Good Work Against the Rioters.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23.—Adjutant General McAlpin, who is here as the military and personal representative of Governor Morton, has had a conference with Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles and Corporation Counsel McDonald. The adjutant general offered to call out the Third brigade, N. Y. S. N. G., to aid in the restoration of order. He was assured by the mayor that at present there is no occasion for calling out more troops. General McAlpin promised to have the Third brigade ready to come to Brooklyn on an hour's notice should its presence here be required.

The first fatal encounter of the great strike took place when in an encounter with a few boys at the Halsey street station of the Brooklyn City Railway company a volley was fired by the militia. Henry Ahns of New York city was fatall shot, a musket ball entering at his mouth and passing through his head. Another man, whose name is Williams, was wounded in the arm. The shooting had the instant effect of dispersing the mob.

Master Workman Connelly has again ordered the linemen out. He says that this action has been necessitated by the soldiers, when a company of the Seventh regiment surrounded the hall at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Palmetto street. A squad entered the hall, seized the books and papers of the local assembly, which has its headquarters there. This is denied by national guard and police officers.

Master Workman Connelly says this is the reason for the strike of the linemen. Mr. Connelly says that he was the one who sent the linemen back after they first struck. He has now countermanded the order. Mr. Connelly thinks the men in charge of the assembly hall have been arrested by the police.

There have been many rumors flying around Ridgewood, but no really exciting incidents occurred until cars were started on the Gates avenue line of the Brooklyn City railroad.

Car No. 524 of the Gates avenue line arrived from downtown with about 30 new men on board. Sergeant Sheldon with four patrolmen carrying drawn pistols were on the front platform. Captain Kitzer and four men made a similar display on the rear. When the car stopped the captain noticed four or five men on the elevated railroad track. Pointing his revolver at them he shouted: "Come, get off there, quick; we are through monkeying. Get off, or we'll show you we mean business." The military also ordered them away, and no more were allowed on the structure. The platform and stairs were also cleard. As the second company of the Seventh swung around into Palmetto street the great crowd of strikers in front of their headquarters, Odd Fellows' hall, scarce half a block away, suddenly melted, a large number running around into Irving avenue, but about 200 crowded into the hall.

Then, at a signal, the line of men in blue stretched across the street, advanced at the double-quick past the hall doors, which were at once closed and locked by the police, and the men were like rats in a trap, secured until all of the cars were sent out and brought back to the depot, a space of a little over two hours.

When the troops reported "All ready" car No. 524, which had been brought up with men as stated, was started down the line with two motormen, two conductors, two policemen and three policemen on board.

Just as the start was made a member of the Seventh regiment noticed several persons at an open window on the second story of the hotel opposite the depot and ordered it closed. The order was not instantly obeyed, so he fired a shot in the air, and the window was not only closed, but all the faces disappeared.

During the passage of the car down the avenue there was considerable jeering, but one shot from a policeman's revolver fired in the air closed the open windows, and only one missile was fired at the first car and none at the others as they proceeded on what at first promised to be a perilous journey. All the cars returned, without damage, upon schedule time. The cars taken out on Monday were also brought back.

On the return trip of car No. 524, and when crossing Central avenue, a woman stopped with a tin dish in her hand, from which she threw something in the air. It was cayenne papper, and the wind blew it in the faces of the motorman and policemen. They were nearly blinded, but did not lessen their speed, and when they reached the depot were attended to by the surgeon of the Seventh regiment.

100,000 Negroes to Be Deported.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 23.—One hundred thousand negroes will be removed from the states of Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana to Northern Mexico within the next six months. This is the statement made by W. H. Ellis, the manager of the Mexican Colonization company, who has just returned from Atlanta, Ga.

The President Worries Her.

DENVER, Jan 23.—An insane woman named Scott, who says Grover Cleveland is worrying her, called at Governor McIntyre's office to ask him to wire the president "a piece of her mind." She lost her temper and struck Secretary Brewer, in consequence of which she was arrested.

LETTER FROM NEWMAN.

The Correspondent Does Not Wholly Approve of Appeals to the Governor.

NEWMAN, Jan. 23.—Mrs. David Rowlands is undergoing a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mrs. Alexander Miller, sr., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Currie, of Canton.

John Williams, one of Canal Fulton's best young men, visited friends at this, his old home, part of last week.

A sleigh load of our young people drove over to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Watts, near the Sixteen school house, and spent a pleasant evening. But on their return home they, like many others, had a break down, and were compelled to walk a distance of five miles to get home.

Everybody is wishing for more snow in order to get that promised sleigh ride.

We notice several of our mining villages are rushing their appeals into the governor for aid. Now while we fully believe that more or less destitution exists among our miners in the Massillon district, yet we believe the above course to be a mistake. Why did the district not make one general appeal to the governor similar to that of the Hocking Valley, signed by the district president and secretary under the seal of their organization? "The poor ye have with you always" is fully exemplified in all our mining villages. This place has received no public assistance to speak of, and so far has made no appeal, yet we have some who are worthy of assistance in our midst. Some people will "equeal" long before they are hurt, while others would suffer considerably before they would make their wants known. The latter, we believe, are honest, and after exhausting all of their resources should be assisted, and that, too, liberally. The Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows showing a willingness to take care of their respective members, exhibit a fraternal feeling that is commendable, and reflect credit to their respective orders.

Our brick works are running a little slow at present for want of orders.

Grandma Davis, of Willow Grove, is recovering, after a long siege of illness, principally through old age Her husband, John L., is confined to the house with asthma.

Our coal mines are all in operation, but the men are not getting half work, although they are at the mines all day.

The Week at Beach City.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 23.—The Y. P. C. U. and the Womans Missionary society, met in the U. B. church Sunday evening.

Chas Baker of this place has opened a restaurant and lunch counter, in connection with his barber shop.

Protracted meeting commenced in the M. E. church last Thursday evening, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Scarbarough.

The Jersey cow sale of last Saturday was very well attended.

The Brush College literary society will close Friday night for reasons not entire known.

The ladies of Beach City and vicinity will organize a Daughters of America in the near future..

F. B. Shafley is traveling in the interest of the Buckeye Machine Co.

Newten Walter has returned from an extended tour through the West.

Ira Etling has returned from a visit to Kansas

D C. Weimer met with a painful accident by falling from a horse.

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Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale, Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Chickamauga.

BY CAPT. F. A. MITCHEL, U. S. A. (RET'D.)

AUTHOR OF "CHATTANOOGA ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

"Well, it isn't at all like it is down hyar" (no southerner will ever change the pronunciation of this word). "They take lots of interest in it, and all that; but, laws, it's one thing to get up in the morning and read the papers 'bout battles and such things, and another to have soldiers running all over you, 'specially taking the garden truck and the horses outen the barn—I mean out of the barn. Teacher, she had the hardest work to break me from saying 'outen' for 'out of.' It seems she hasn't quite done it yet." She spoke the last words with a sigh.

"Lordy, Souri, y' talk like a fine lady compared 'ith what y' did afore y' went no'th. Jake, would y' like ter drive 'em?"

"Reckon."

The father handed the reins to his son, who, considering that he had not driven a horse for a year, handled them with considerable skill.

"How did you leave ma?" asked the daughter.

"Waal, y'r maw she war a heap lonesome 'thout y' uns, and she's been a worritin fo' fear y'd git sick up thar 'ith no one ter tend ter y', but sence the time fo' y'r comin hum hez drawed nigh she's puckered up pretty peart."

The boom of a gun came faintly from far down on the lower level, and the cannonading heard by Corporal Ratigan and his charge began. Taking up the whip, the countryman gave his horses a cut.

"I want ter make hum afore somep'n happens. Thar's goin ter be a big fight 'bout Tullyhoomy Thar's forts all round the place and big guns on em."

The horses trotted on briskly for a short distance, when, looking ahead, the farmer could see the picket post. He got his pass ready, and when they reached the post an officer came out to examine it.

"Is your name Ezekiel Slack?" he asked of the farmer.

"Zeke Slack; yaas, thet's my name."

"And yours?" to the girl, raising his forage cap admiringly.

"Missouri Slack."

"The other name on the pass refers to the boy, I suppose. You have a name, sonny, haven't you?" he asked absently, while he was studying the pass, though it is questionable if the inquiry was not intended to show some facetiousness before the pretty girl.

"Hev I got ha'r?"

"Oh, Jakey," said his sister, "don't fall back into that habit of asking questions instead of answering them. You know how hard they tried to break you of it at school. And say 'hair,' not 'ha'r.'"

"I got a name," said Jake. "D'y' reckon a boy 14's goin ter git on 'ithout a name?"

"Well, what is it?" asked the officer, smiling.

"Jake."

"Jake what?"

"Slack," answered the farmer. "These two uns is my children. They been ter skule up in Ohio. They got lots o' l'arnin. Reckon they'll down the old man."

"Union or Confederate sympathies?"

"Union."

"All right. Go ahead."

Leaving the picket, they came to an opening in the country which enabled them to get a view of the region lying to the west. The farmer, though desirous of getting on, could not resist a temptation to rein in his horses and watch the fighting, or the distant evidences of it, that morning going on at Hoover's Gap. Volleys of musketry were mingled with the deeper tones of cannon. Then the firing ceased for awhile, when the booms began again, continued and rapid. A white smoke rose above a ridge on which Confederate cannons were shelling the advancing Union troops on the ground below. Souri Slack thought of the lives that were passing from under that smoke and covered her face with her hands.

When the sounds ceased, Farmer Slack drove on and soon reached the Confederate picket. The party were sent in charge of a trooper to the headquarters of an officer commanding a body of cavalry on the Confederate extreme left. His headquarters were in a house beside the road. It had once been in the center of a neat country place. The fences, the outhouses, the walks, had all been in excellent condition prior to the first passage of troops. Now of the fences there was an occasional upright post left; the walks were overgrown with weeds and grass; the outhouses had nearly all been torn down. The place was a picture of desolation Nevertheless the general who temporarily resided there was making himself very comfortable.

The wagon drew up before the house, and the conducting trooper sent in word to the general that a party, who had come in from the Union lines, were waiting outside, desiring permission to go on south An order came to send the party all inside.

The three travelers entered the house to find a tall man with an iron gray beard reclining in a rocking chair with as much apparent unconcern as if war were simply a pastime

"You have just come from the enemy's lines, I hear," he said to the farmer.

"Yaas, sir."

"What force did you see in the region through which you passed?"

The farmer explained that he could not answer the question, inasmuch as he had been permitted to pass after taking an oath not to give any information.

"H'm. You are quite right not to answer under the circumstances," observed the general. "Did your daughter take the same oath?"

"Yaas, general," said Souri.

"Surely they didn't administer an oath to a boy of your age?" he said, turning to Jakey.

"Reckon th' thought I war too little to swar," said Jakey. He thrust his hands in his pockets, a sure sign that he was steadying himself for a conflict of wits and words. But the general was not acquainted with the peculiar characteristics of Jakey Slack and prepared to question him as unconcernedly as he would pump water from a well.

"What route did you come?" he asked of the farmer.

"I met the children at Galletin," replied Slack. "I driv' 'em from thar through Lebanon and Liberty."

"Sonny," said the general, turning to Jakey, "did you pass any troops on the way?"

"Lots."

"Infantry?"

"What's thet?"

"Soldiers who walk and carry guns."

"Didn't see none o' them kind."

"Did you see any artillery?"

"Don't know what them uns air."

"Men with great big guns—cannon."

"No, sir. Didn't see no 'tillery."

"Then what you saw must have been cavalry."

"Didn't see none o' them uns nuther."

The general looked surprised.

"Then what did you see? That's all the arms of the service I ever heard of, and I am an old soldier."

"Critter companies."

"Oh, I see!" exclaimed the general, remembering the mountain Tennesseeans' name for cavalry. "How many soldiers belonging to the 'critter companies,' as you call them, did you see?"

"Waal, I counted 20, 'n thet's 's fur as I got at countin in skule."

Souri was about to remind her brother that he had proved himself one of the best boys in the school at mental arithmetic, but desisted.

"H'm!" The general thought a moment and beat a reveille with his fingers on the arm of his chair.

"What were they doing within the Federal lines just before you left the outposts?"

"Waal, I only noticed one man, 'n he war doin somep'n very partickeler."

"What was it?"

"He war lookin at the sky through a flat round thing what looked like a big squashed apple."

"Not a fieldglass, was it?"

"No, sir. Reckon 'twasn't thet."

"Was the man of high rank?"

"Reckon he war. He had stripes on his arm."

"Tut, tut, he wore chevrons. He was only a noncommissioned officer. Can't you describe more nearly the object through which he was looking?"

"Waal, I think I hearn some'un call it a can—can'"—

"Not a canteen?"

"Yes, thet's it."

The general looked sharply at the boy, who looked stolidly stupid. He determined to try another route through which to lead Jakey's infantile mind.

"Were the troops you saw in camp, or on the march, or in bivouac?"

"Don't know what thet ar' last air, but the trees 'n brush war so thick I couldn' see plain."

"Can't you tell me if you saw any infantry. Soldiers who walk and carry guns, you know?"

"I never looks at them kind o' sojers," replied Jakey contemptuously. "I only notices 'em when th're on critters' backs."

"That will do," said the general. Then, turning to a staff officer near him, he said:

"Captain, you may pass these people south," and added in an undertone: "Ride over to division headquarters and say that nothing has yet been obtained of the enemy's movements in this vicinity by questioning citizens. Only one party has come through—a farmer, with his son and daughter. The farmer and his daughter took an oath not to give any information concerning the dispositions of the enemy, and the boy is profoundly stupid."

There was a sound of hoofs without, mingled with the rattle of wheels. Looking through an open window, an officer was seen to dismount and hand a woman from a mud covered, paint rubbed buggy. All recognized Miss Elizabeth Baggs. The general arose from his chair and went out to meet her at the front door. From there he conducted her into a room where they could confer together alone.

"What luck?"

"I struck their wires within their lines midway between Murfreesboro and MacMinnville at midnight, and no one was near. I threw my wire over the line and made my connections with my instrument. I waited till nearly daylight before any messages of importance came along, though dispatches were passing all the while. At last one came in cipher. I took it down, but as we haven't the I key fear it will avail us nothing."

"Let me see it," said the general.

Miss Baggs handed him a piece of paper on which was written:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

Volunteers Garfield with circling between you possession turn an be cob Bumble at to get that possible by move Benjamin pony chief rapidity around that put of the hours ready shingle to not ce enemy's Tullahoma your point the by of polhwog of plateau Niggard if desire and hope forward to haha move we right I command and mountain order staff.

The general read the dispatch over carefully, and then, looking up at Miss Baggs, remarked:

"Balked!"

"Can't it be interpreted, general?"

"I fear not without the key. It is doubtless an important dispatch, and I shall send it at once to general headquarters. If they can decipher it, they are welcome to do so. I don't care to try it."

Calling an aid-de-camp, the general bade him carry the message to the army telegraph station, a short distance to the rear, and repeat it to General Bragg.

"General," said Miss Baggs in an undertone, "if you will let me have the original or a copy, I will try to decipher it. I may find a clew that will aid me hereafter, though I fear it will be too late to take advantage of information contained in this one."

"Certainly. Lieutenant, return the dispatch I have given you to this lady after it has been repeated."

The officer departed. The general turned again to Miss Baggs with a serious look.

"Do you know that you are engaged in a very hazardous service?"

"Perfectly."

"And do you understand the penalty if caught?"

"Death, I suppose."

"There's no telling whether it would be death or a long imprisonment in the case of a woman. A man would hang."

Miss Baggs' countenance changed from an expression of indifference to one of those flashes of the superhuman attributes that lurk within the human soul.

"Am I to make anything of my life when thousands of the south's defenders are giving theirs every day? Have I not seen our homes laid desolate? Have I not seen my brothers, my friends, those I have loved, those I have played with as children, cut down by either bullet or disease? For months I have devoted myself to the care of the sick in the hospitals. There I learned to dread a long continuance of this struggle. There I conceived the idea of doing something to win success for our armies by giving them an advantage not possessed by the enemy. I consulted one high in rank. 'How can I give my life to the best advantage?' I asked. 'In the secret service.' 'Point the way.' 'Do you know anything of telegraphy?' 'No, but I can learn.' 'Go and study a month and then come to me.' For a month I studied night and day. I learned to read words from the clicking of the keys as readily as I can read letters. I returned to my adviser. You know the rest."

The general paced the floor with a clouded brow.

"I dread a catastrophe," he said, "in the case of one inspired by such noble sentiments. I dread to see a woman exposed to ignominy, perhaps death."

"If that time comes, general, God will give me strength to bear it."

The general was silent a moment and then asked abruptly:

"Is your brother aware of what you are doing?"

"He is."

"And he consents?"

"He does not. We are individuals. He is one of the noblest of the south's legitimate defenders, but he is not responsible for my acts, one of its illegitimate machines."

"The pitcher that goes often to the well is at last broken."

"Then some one else will spring up to carry on the work."

"God grant that the day may be far distant—that it may never come. I can hardly approve of it, though you are working in my cause."

"General," said the woman, her face again lighting as if inspired by some absorbing thought, "each side has an organized secret service. What general would dare report to his government that he had acquired information which would enable him to destroy his enemy, but it had been obtained by illegitimate means, and he would not take advantage of it? Yet what general would care to be called a spy himself? We are engaged in a terrible struggle. Before its close any and all means will be used to conquer. Cities will be burned, vast districts will be laid waste. Must I cease to employ the most effective method of all because I am doing illegitimate work? Is my work more illegitimate than trying to conquer a people fighting for their independence?"

The general made no reply for a time.

"Yours is a singular family," he said presently. "You are all alike, and yet you differ."

"We are united in the cause; we differ as to the means."

The interview was interrupted by the ringing of a dinner bell in the hall. The general called a negro and bade him show Miss Baggs to a room up stairs, to which she retired for a few minutes. The servant brought in her belongings from the buggy, together with the little box. When she came down stairs, the party were waiting for her before going in to dinner. Souri, who had seen her covered by the sunbonnet and her eyes screened with glasses, was astonished. She saw a woman three or four years older than herself, the beauty of her head and neck contrasting with the homeliness of her costume. Miss Baggs noticed Souri's surprise, and going up to her took both her hands and kissed her cheek.

"You sweet child," she said feelingly, "you can't get over my appearance when you met me on the road this morning, can you? What a fright must I have seemed to you! I don't care for those Yankee officers, but bless your innocent heart I can't bear to have shocked you."

Souri did not reply in words, but she looked at Miss Baggs admiringly.

"Don't think hard of me," the latter went on, drawing Souri aside and motioning the rest to go on into the dining room. "I do only what I believe to be a duty, for you must suspect that I keep a secret. You could not play a part beneath you, child. You are too loving, too innocent, and you wonder how any other woman can."

"I did once."

"When?"

"Before I went to school."

"For your country?"

"No."

Miss Baggs looked into Souri's deep eyes and asked softly:

"For love?"

Souri dropped her eyes to the floor, but her questioner, who by this time had put an arm around her, received no reply.

"Come," she said, "let us not torture each other. I see we both have our secrets."

She led the way to the dinner room, where the general and his staff were standing waiting for the two women. The party were joined by Farmer Slack and Jakey, and all sat down at a signal from the general.

CHAPTER IV.

A GUERRILLA'S HOME.

"A dispatch for you, general."

An aid-de-camp entered, followed by a tall, bronzed Confederate cavalryman with very muddy boots and a southern sombrero on his head. In his hand he carried a sealed envelope, on the left hand corner of which was printed, "Official business."

"Why not bring it yourself?" asked the general, evidently put out at being interrupted at dinner.

"The messenger says that he was instructed to deliver it to no one but yourself. It is from general headquarters."

The man stalked in, his accouterments rattling as he did so, and removing his hat handed the general the communication. He opened it, and seeing that it was in cipher handed it to a member of his staff who possessed the key and directed him to unravel it. It read as follows:

"JAKEY," WHISPERED FARMER SLACK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
June 27, 1862.

To General ——, Commanding Cavalry on Extreme Right:

Mir rrwec lrddrx mexrr lzi krxn m nbpy mfafhse ut tixwrax dari sm mirwe gb igjq vvim kltvq gs ljssga mikkingmfy fc lvdzvkwvge. Egzi jwpxy tx bagw.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Com'd'g.

Scarcely had the general given the dispatch over for interpretation when another from the same source, which had come by telegraph, was handed him also, evidently an inextricable jumble of letters. This, too, was taken up by the cipher officer. In the course of half an hour he handed interpretations of both to his chief. The first read as follows:

The enemy having taken the gaps, I will abandon my present line. Be ready to form rear guard to troops retreating by University Move south at once.

Here is the second:

Enemy's telegram in cipher received. Cannot Miss Baggs secure information of the enemy's intentions as to following this army across the Tennessee? Such information would enable us to be prepared if he attacks in concentrated form or cut him up in detail if he divides.

The general gave the two messages a few minutes' consideration, and then, dismissing the aid who had interpreted them, directed him to inform Miss Baggs that he would like to see her.

When she entered, the general handed her the interpreted copies of the two dispatches.

"Here is a more important work for you than any you have yet attempted," he said.

She read both the dispatches and then thought a few minutes.

"I am ready to undertake it, general," she said, "but without much hope of success. I must first succeed in taking off a message in which the plan of the Yankees is given or hinted at so clearly as to be inferred, and then it must be interpreted, for it will surely be in cipher."

"If you could succeed in both, you would insure us victory in the west, and that would be half the battle to the cause."

"I will undertake it."

"You will be exposed to a frightful danger."

"You know, general, that I have devoted my life to this work. I consider that as already sacrificed."

"We move from here at once, as you see by the order just received."

"I will go with you a part of the way and watch an opportunity to slip back behind the Union lines."

With that Miss Baggs went out, and the general began his preparations to cover the retreat of the right of the Confederate army.

No further attention was paid to Farmer Slack and his family. Evidently there was business of greater importance on hand. They went out on to the doorstep, where they stood wondering what was going on about them. Every one was stirring. An orderly dashed up to the door leading an officer's horse saddled and bridled. An aid ran out of the house, and mounting in hot haste rode away. A man from an upper window called out to him:

"What's up?"

"They've secured the gaps."

"Which?"

"Liberty and Hoover's. All of 'em."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? It means retreat." And before the last word was spoken he was out of sight.

In a few minutes a bugle was heard. Its tones had scarcely died away before the camp was alive with men preparing to move.

The farmer determined to get his children into the wagon as soon as possible. He had been given his pass, which, for the present at least, was likely to be of little use, as he would simply follow the army. The party lost no time in getting to the wagon and into it and drove down the road. But they were too late. The way was choked with horsemen and wagons, and they were soon brought to a halt. The general dashed past, with his staff, and who should be by his side, her striped dress covered with a gray riding skirt, a sombrero on her head, with a jaunty cock's feather encircling its crown, but Miss Baggs. Seeing the farmer's wagon waiting by the roadside, she reined in Bobby Lee beside Souri and took her hand.

"Goodby, my dear I trust that your innocent heart w ot have to suffer more than the re . us during the continuance of this fearful struggle. You know we are all being tried in a fiery furnace. We'll meet agai . I know it. If you ever need any help or protection when our army is near, hunt up Betsy Baggs."

"Whar's th' chicken coop?" called Jakey as she rode away.

"What chicken coop?"

"Th' one on wheels."

"Oh, the buggy," she said, smiling. "I left that for the Yankees to pick up when they come along."

"Rats'll be ridin inter it, I reckon."

"If he can find it, he's welcome to it," and with a laugh she dashed after the rest.

Farmer Slack only succeeded in getting a few miles on the way before nightfall. Then, coming to a small village, he made up his mind that it would be better to sleep there than attempt to go on through a country being abandoned by one force to be immediately occupied by another. He knew well the crowded condition of the roads and the perils of night travel. So singling out a house beside the road, which was the main street of the place, and seeing a woman standing in the door, he asked if she would give him and his party a night's lodging.

"Reckon I kin keep you uns, but hain't got no stablin fo' the critters."

"Oh, I kin find a place fo' them uns," said Slack, and handing out his daughter she went into the house with Jakey, while the farmer drove off to find shelter for the horses. Jakey wished to go with him, but his father bade him stay with Souri.

The woman of the house was depressed. She was not strong, and the continued successive occupation of the country by Union and Confederate troops for more than a year had completely worn her out.

And now another shifting was at hand. At first she had spoken her sentiments freely. They were with the Confederacy, but lately she had come to endeavoring to find out the sentiments of strangers before betraying her own. Wondering whether she was harboring Unionists or secessionists, she began to question Jakey.

"Reckon you uns live nigh 'bout hyar, don't y', boy?"

"Nigh onter th' Sequach."

"Let me fill that kettle for you," said Souri, seeing the woman about to take up a wooden bucket she was scarcely able to lift. The woman suffered her and went on making inquiries of Jakey.

"Thur mixed over thar'. Some's Union, 'n some's secesh. Which air yer paw?"

"Waal, I ben ter skule a year, 'n paw he mought 'a' changed sence I went away."

"Don't say 'mought,' Jakey, dear," said Souri.

The woman looked at Jakey inquiringly.

"Y' couldn't 'a' l'arned much at skule ef y' reckon a man's goin ter change sides in this hyar fight. Th' git wusser 'n wusser. Still ef ye'd ben hyar ye'd l'arned thet. Reckon y' ben no'th to skule?"

"We have been north—in Ohio," said Souri as she put the kettle on the stove.

It was midnight at the little frame house where slept the Slack family. Farmer Slack was awakened by a pounding at the front door. Then he heard the woman by whom they were sheltered get up, and going to the door let some one in. The partition was thin, and every word that was said could be plainly heard.

"Lordy, Ben, whar did y' come from?" asked the woman.

"Tullahomy."

"Whar y' goin ter?"

"Up inter the mountings."

"What fur?"

"Ter lay low till the armies move on south. Then we uns 're goin ter hang in the tailens of the Yanks. Thur's better feedin than thur is behind Confederates."

"Oh, Ben, I wish you'd stop this business. Go 'n jine one o' the armies, I don't keer which. Only stop this kind o' work."

"Polly, you know I've been driv to 't. What have they left us? Nothin but this house. Ef I didn't rake among the refuse that the Yankees leave behind 'em, whar w'd you 'n th' children be?"

"But why air y' leavin now, Ben? What does 't all mean, the men goin south? Hain't th' goin ter fight at Tullyhomy?"

"Ther gittin outen Tullyhomy this very minute."

"How d'ye know?"

"I kem from thar this afternoon. The trains were goin outen the place loaded with supplies. What's them things doin thar?"

He pointed to some of the belongings of the Slack family. The farmer could hear the woman caution her husband to speak low, but by that time Slack's ear was at a crack.

"Ther's a family hyar stayin all night," she whispered.

"Any critters?"

"Two, but I don't want y' ter take 'em, Ben. It's onnateral. Thur's a sweet young gal ez helped me git supper, 'n I wouldn't hev nothin happen to her fur the world."

"I won't take thur critters tel after y' git me somep'n ter eat. Come, be lively, my dear. I hevn't hed a squar' meal in two days."

"Whar's the gang?"

"I left 'em a mile t'other side o' th' town. We got ter git inter th' mountings afore th' Federals come along. Whar air the young uns?"

"In thar."

The farmer could see the man go into a room into which the candle from the one adjoining cast a dim light. The father bent over the sleeping little ones, put his lean face down beside the round, warm cheek of a child and groaned.

"Jakey," whispered Farmer Slack.

Jakey awakened, but could not make it known, because his father had clapped his hand over his mouth.

"Be still, my boy, till I git yer clothes. Don't yer make no sound fo' yer life. Thur's guerrillas in th' house."

The farmer got Jakey's clothes and his own. They put them on, using all possible caution. Then the farmer took his son's hand and led him on tiptoe to the open window. Once there, he took him up in his arms, and passing him through it dropped him on the ground a few feet below. Then Slack got through himself and dropped beside Jakey.

"Now for the stable, my son."

Going across some vacant lots, they reached the stable and took out both the horses.

"Jake," said the father, "I'm goin to the headquarters of the Federals. I want yer to stay 'n take keer o' yer sister."

"Souri don't need no one ter take keer o' her."

The farmer went back into the stable, leaving Jakey to hold the horses, and brought out a saddle and bridle.

"Waal, Jake," he said presently, "she's a gal 'n may need y'."

"What yer goin fo'?"

"T' tell 'em the southern men air gittin outen Tullyhomy. 'T may make a lot o' differ ter th' cause."

"Why can't I go 'n do thet?"

The farmer made no reply. He went on equipping the horse for a ride, but he was thinking. After all, wouldn't a boy have a better chance to get through than a man? He had great confidence in Jakey's abilities in this direction, for they had been tested long before near the beginning of the war. Then he disliked to leave his daughter without protection in a lawless territory.

"Jake," he asked at last, "do y' think y' c'd do 't?"

"Reckon."

"I kin put y' on th' road 't Manchester. Thar or before y' git thar y'll find Yankees. But yer powerful little fo' sich a job." And the farmer looked at his son undecidedly.

"Do y' think I'm a babby ter be rocked in a cradle?"

"No, Jakey. Yer a 'markable little chap. Thur's not 'nother boy o' your age livin I'd trust to carry this message. I reckon I'll let y' try it."

Slack took Jakey up in his arms and sat him on the horse. Then he shortened the stirrups till all the holes in the straps were exhausted, when he cut new ones, making the length a proper one for Jakey's little legs.

"Now, Jake," said his father in a tone that bespoke a desire to put resolution into himself and the boy at the same time, "tell th' Federal general that a guerrilla kem to the house whar we war sleepin and tole his wife thet the southern men air gittin outen Tullyhomy. He kem from thar this afternoon. 'N, my boy, ez I often tole y' afore, remember yer a Unioner 'n hain't afraid o' nothin. Thar's th' road."

"Tom, you git."

CHAPTER V.

CARRYING THE NEWS.

Had not Jakey Slack possessed a stout heart he would have quailed at pushing out in the middle of a dark night on a road of which he had no knowledge and possessing the disadvantage of being occupied by neither Union nor Confederate troops. Between the rain and the artillery and the wagons, the roads were all cut to pieces. Water stood everywhere, and often where the way passed over a depression in the ground it was necessary to pass through small lagoons. This in the daytime, when one might keep the road by observing the fences, when there were any, would not have been so difficult, but overshadowed by the great black wings of night there was absolutely no guide save by feeling underfoot or an occasional glimmer ahead indicating that the way lay through an opening in the forest.

Tom floundered along at a very slow pace. Jakey found it not only difficult to keep him in the road, but impossible to keep out of mudholes when on it. Now Tom's fore legs would sink into a soft spot and again would splash into a deep rut, or one leg would be in the rut while the other was on the higher ground. Then he would flounder, while Jakey held on to the saddle with all his strength to keep from being thrown off by Tom's writhings. All the while a drizzling rain was slowly working its way through Jakey's jacket to get at the skin. The boy tried to guide his horse for awhile, but finally concluded that Tom was far better qualified to find his way than he was himself, and dropping the reins on the pommel of the saddle turned his undivided attention to keeping his seat. Every now and then Tom would stop and look about him, as much as to say, "Jakey, I don't like the looks o' things at all." But if Jakey understood him he made no comment on the remark. He had placed Tom in command and did not propose to interfere.

Just before morning the darkness grew thicker. Tom had for several miles proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him and kept the road, but all of a sudden he brought up against a snake fence.

Jakey was discouraged. He knew Tom had lost the road, and as for himself he did not feel competent to find it again. Bringing the horse sideways to the fence, he slid off on to the top rail and then down on to the ground. Holding the reins and leading Tom—for he dared not leave him, lest he might not find him again—the boy groped around for awhile looking for the road. It was of no use. Go where he would, there were only stumps and grass, every hollow being filled with water.

He thought of lying down in a fence corner to sleep till morning. But he did not like to do this, for fear that, once asleep, he would not wake up till late the next day, and then the southern army might be away from Tullahoma, with all its stores, and perhaps there were a great many other advantages they would gain that caused Jakey, being a good Union boy, to wince, though he could not name them. But there seemed no alternative. It could not be more than two hours before daylight would show him the road, and he reluctantly concluded to go into bivouac. As he was looking for a good, broad, flat rail to stretch himself on, Tom put his nose over his shoulder affectionately and rested it there. Never before had Jakey felt so deeply any interchange of sympathy with a dumb brute.

"Tom, ole critter," he said, putting his arms about the horse's neck, "this air lonesome."

And Tom seemed to respond as plainly as if the words were spoken:

"Jakey, you bet."

Maybe Tom had an object in view more important than an offer of sympathy. Maybe he had something to communicate. At any rate, as Jakey stood with his arms around the lowered neck and looking over it he espied a light.

"Golly, Tom," he exclaimed, "I reckon y' sor't."

In a moment he had climbed the fence and had regained his place in the saddle. Then, pointing the horse's head directly for the light, with a "Git up, Tom," rider and horse were soon away in the direction of its appearance.

Suddenly there was an ominous click, which in the stillness of the night sounded with all the distinctness of the cocking of a gun.

"Who count dare?"

"Mister, can y' put me on ter the road?"

"Who you vas?"

"I'm a boy, I air."

"Vat you want?"

"I want ter go ter Manchester."

"Vat for?"

Jakey thought a moment before replying. The question occurred to him, Was this surely a Union picket? No Confederate would be likely to challenge with a German accent.

"I've got some information fo' Mr. Rose—Rose—what's his name?"

"Sheneral Rosecrans?"

"Yes."

Jakey was led over a stubble field which had not been planted since the previous season and brought before a group of half a dozen tents, the headquarters of the colonel commanding the —th cavalry brigade. The colonel had not yet risen. Jakey's conductor explained to the sentinel on post that the boy had important information, whereupon the sentinel shouted, loud enough to wake the whole army, "Corporal of the guard!" The summoned soldier came, and it was explained to him that Jakey had important information. The corporal went off to fetch the officer of the guard.

"What you want, sonny?" asked that person when he arrived, buttoning a coat he had just put on.

"I don't want nothin."

"Oh, you don't. I thought you did."

"Reckon I got somep'n you uns want, but I'm gittin tired answerin questions 'bout it."

"Well, what is it, my little man?"

"I ain't no little man. I'm a boy."

"Can't you tell me what you have for us?" asked the officer, smiling.

"Can't tell nobody but somebody big."

"I don't know anybody bigger than our chief of staff about here. I'll call him."

So the chief of staff was called up and informed that Jakey had information of the enemy. The chief of staff called up the colonel commanding, who suddenly appeared at the tent door in a pair of trousers and a woolen shirt.

It was evident from the moment the colonel espied Jakey sitting on old Tom in front of the tent and Jakey espied the slender figure of the colonel, with his blue eyes and light hair, that they had met before, not only that they had met, but that they must have been united by some chord of great durability. There were two exclamations like pistol shots.

"Big brother!" from Jakey.

"Little brother!" from the colonel.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Hard Matter.

Grimes—I don't believe a woman could be kept from talking during a game of cards, even with a club.

Grumper—Certainly not, if it happens to be a whist club.—Buffalo Courier.

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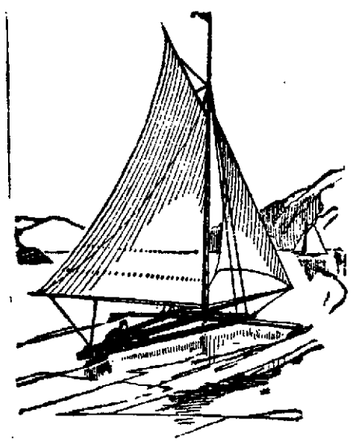
How Ice Yachtsmen Outstrip the Very Wind.

THRILLING, BUT NOT DANGEROUS.

Ice Yachts Can Leave Express Trains Behind as Though They Were Standing Still, but There Are Very Few Accidents. Little Hard Work and Great Sport.

The novelist who wrote "A Ride on a Cyclone" did not refer to an ice yachting experience, but the title exactly fits such a breathless, hair raising adventure An ice yacht can go a mile a minute in a 20 knot breeze. This seems an impossibility,



BEFORE THE WIND.

for the yacht is moving three times as fast as the gale itself. The truth of the statement has been demonstrated repeatedly, however, for with the wind abeam it far outstrips its propelling power in speed.

For example, a 20 or 30 mile wind may readily impart to an ice yacht a 60 mile speed. This scientific phenomenon, which for a time troubled the old school physicist as profoundly as the curved ball, is not difficult to explain. The difference of pressures on the two sides of a sail depends on the square of the velocity of the wind. It amounts to 4.4 pounds per square foot for a velocity of 50 feet per second, or about 30 miles an hour, and is thus a large pressure on a broad sail. The actual resistance to the friction of an ice yacht is small, both on the ice and in the air.

In the air the friction on the sails in pounds is only an infinitesimally small amount, so that, as the wind must necessarily be more or less sidelong and the effective moving consequent on it is a constant one, the velocity acquired may be very great, far exceeding the average velocity of the wind, which an anemometer only fairly well records. Thus a boat may go faster than the wind, and iceboats very often do.

Ice yachting has thousands of devotees in the United States, and these enthusiasts declare that it is the very king of all winter sports. It is in reality four sports combined in one, for the ice yachtsman when speeding over the glassy surface of the river or lake experiences about all the joys of the skater, the water yachtsman, the tobogganist and the coaster. There is very little hard work about ice yachting, too, for there is no hill climbing, no disagreeable walking back a mile or so before a new ride may be enjoyed.

It is said that ice yachts were invented in Holland, but the old Dutch yachts little resemble the wonderful racing craft American ingenuity has produced An ice yachtsman of Holland would think twice before he expended $1,000 on a yacht, but the New York society men of wealth who have country places along the Huson care little what their ice yachts cost so long as they can hold their own with or defeat rival yachts. A good boat of small size may be built for $150, but the large boats frequently exceed $1,000 in cost.

Ice yachting is very popular in the vicinity of New York and along the great lakes, and three great centers for the sport are New York, Red Bank, N. J., and Madison, Wis. The pastime has a few devotees in Chicago, but they are mainly fishermen, who dwell along the lake front Chicago society, unlike that of New York, has not yet been made acquainted with the beauties of the sport. A year ago Madison forced her way to the front by giving one of the greatest ice yacht regattas in the history of the pastime in America Five thousand people thronged the shores of Lake Mendota, near Madison, and saw a fleet of 40 ice yachts contest for supremacy in different classes. The course was six miles long, and the yachts sailed over it three times, covering as they did so about ten miles more in tacking, and the pennant was won by the May Bretonne, owned by Charles Spooner, a son of ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner. She negotiated the 28 miles in 1 hour 2 minutes 48 seconds. Some of the contestants displayed considerable humor in naming their yachts. A German called his the Flying Dutchman, and two wags who remembered Chicago's famous Snell murder case termed their yacht the Slippery Tascott.

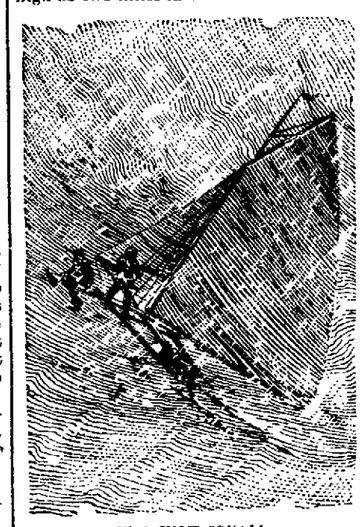
About the only type of yacht used in the west is the sloop rigged yacht with jib and mainsail. The largest yachts only spread 330 square feet of sail, while some of the big yachts on the Hudson and North Shrewsbury rivers spread from 750 to 825 feet. The eastern yachts are principally of the cat rig or lateen type, with but a single sail of enormous proportions. Each yacht has two front iron shod wooden runners 3 or 4 feet long, set parallel about 12 or 14 feet apart and connected by a thick runner plank, while at the rear, perhaps 12 feet back, is a third runner, short and movable, attached to which is the tiller. Above the runners is the crib —a low, flat box—in which the riders sit, or, rather, lie, for the jibboom swings so low as to forbid the occupant sitting upright. Midway between the two front runners is the spar.

An ice yacht answers the helm instantaneously and may be guided with the utmost ease and with absolute accuracy. The nose of the yacht can be held steadily to any point desired without material variation, and this, too, while the craft may be clipping along faster than an express train.

It is interesting to observe that, despite the stupendous speed commonly acquired, ice yachting is a sport almost wholly devoid of danger, although to both the spectator and the rider the feeling of constant danger prevails. This is of course due to the unnatural speed. An ice yacht seldom capsizes, and, strangely enough, when such an accident occurs, the boat goes over so gently that the occupants suffer nothing worse than being merely tipped out. When the wind is so strong that the yacht careens to a point of going over, the wind is naturally "out of the sail," the lower runner plank touches the ice as a result of the tipping, and the capsizing is robbed of all serious danger.

Few people have been injured since the sport became popular in America. The principal perils are from collisions, running down skaters and running into open water formed by huge cracks in the ice. Perfectly smooth ice is not desirable for ice yachting, for under such conditions the runners are left to slough, thus preventing an oblique wind from getting hold, as it were, to the best advantage Ice somewhat rough is the sailor's delight, and if thin patches of snow are upon it no special regret is felt

The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht club, which was organized 13 years ago, with a membership of 15, now has a membership of nearly 100, and its fleet consists of 17 swift racing yachts Back in 1869 began the first racing tournaments In that year ice yachting cracks met and contested for the Hudson championship The course varies according to varying ideas At times some clubs have advocated a straightaway, but usually the course has one turn The length is commonly placed at 20 miles The year 1881 marked a long step forward in ice yachting tournaments In that year the New Hamburg Ice Yacht club offered a challenge pennant of red and white silk suitably inscribed. Its crack flier, the Phantom, won the banner, downing the speediest challengers from the Poughkeepsie and other clubs In the same year the Hudson and the Shrewsbury river yachtsmen began to sail world championships and have held such championships nearly every winter since. In the races such cyclonic wonders as the Phantom, the Scud, the Jack Frost, the Northern Light, the Icicle, the Lady of the Lake, the Avalanche, the Dreadnaught and the Robert Scott have won renown among ice yachtsmen all over the country Under the most favorable conditions the best ice yachts have sped, it is claimed, at the appalling rate of two miles a minute Though most yachtsmen question the two miles a minute claim, they assert that a speed equivalent to 150 feet a second has indisputably been made On certain peculiarly exposed stretches of the Hudson, when a raging gale was tearing through the air directly across the river, ice yachts, catching the wind on their beam, have flown by the fastest express trains "almost as if the trains were standing still," as some enthusiasts have said. On some rare occasions, when it was thought that an express was running well over 65 miles to the hour, the very best of the boats are said to have gained more than 50 per cent over the locomotive, thus making more than a mile and two-thirds to the minute, or about 150 feet to the second. The most daring calculators wish to believe that as high as two miles in 60 seconds have been



IN A SNOW SQUALL.

covered once or twice in the history of the sport For the short distance of half a mile one boat, the Scud, owned by Mr James B Weaver of Red Bank, N. J., actually has gone at that astonishing speed, having made the half mile in 15 seconds

Weston's Proposed Long Walk.

John Chamberlain of Washington has offered to bet $5,000 that Edward Payson Weston can walk from San Francisco to New York in 100 days without walking on Sundays and cover a distance of between 3,500 and 3,800 miles. As Mr. Weston would make only about $2,500 if he succeeded in covering the distance in the time mentioned, and as this sum, in his opinion, would practically only meet his expenses, he felt that he could not undertake the tramp unless his expenses were guaranteed from some source. If his friends assure him that the expenses will be met, he will make the start from San Francisco on Monday, March 4, which would land him in New York, if he succeeds, on June 28

Jacob Schaefer's Space Game.

Jacob Schaefer has proposed a billiard game which will be called the space game and probably adopted. The space game consists of four lines drawn from the center of each cushion to the center of the opposite one, thus dividing the table into four equal spaces The player is allowed five shots within each space, but on the sixth shot one of the object balls must cross a line, thus compelling the player to confine himself almost entirely to open table work.

When Ashinger won the six days' race in Philadelphia, his legs continued to move automatically for a time after he was taken from his wheel.

PROFITS IN PATENTS.

MORE MONEY MADE ON THE TELEPHONE THAN IN ANYTHING ELSE.

A Visit to the Patent Office In Washington—Splendid Discoveries Never Patented—The Father of the System—The Ingenious Hen's Nest.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This is indeed a reading age; but, after all, the average American has but a cloudy idea of the practical workings of his government. Many a letter, well written and evidently from an educated man, comes

THE PATENT OFFICE.

to the congressman with requests which show the writer's idea to be that the various departments are grouped about the capitol very much as county offices are grouped around the courthouse. And doesn't that congressman wish they were! Stranger still, thousands of people live here for years and never see many of the stock sights. The other day I entered the patent office for the first time, and my main reason for going was that many journalists have said that the office has never really been described, and that no journalist can describe the curious old models so that a reader can understand the description without diagrams. It is assumed, you know, that a man fluent in words is dull in mechanics. Now, I thought I could do it, for I once wrote a prize essay on "Perpetual Motion." I took one look at the vast, bewildering place and at once abandoned the idea. I have wheels enough in my head already, thank you.

Nine Great Inventions.

They do not require models now. They had 1,000 tons or more of them on hand when the rule was made substituting drawings, although there had been two destructive fires in the institution. Still there are very many interesting originals, among them the first Howe sewing machine, first typewriter, telephone, Morse telegraph and cotton gin. They were all shown at the Chicago World's fair and are now standing on the upper floor ready to be packed for the Atlanta exposition. Those who have studied the subject say there have been nine transcendently great and absolutely original American inventions—that is, inventions not suggested by or in any manner imitating anything already in use, among them chloroform, the sewing machine, airbrake, steamboat and electric telegraph.

A more surprising fact is that several of the greatest inventions were never patented, though it is certain that the inventors could have made millions by so doing. And some of these inventors died poor. Dr. J. Marion Simms never patented his splendid discovery in the suture line, though experts in the office say it would have been cheap at $1,000,000. Pasteur did not patent his mad dog antidote. A little contrivance for bringing up a specimen of mud from the bottom of the sea and now in general use in deep soundings is supposed to have been discovered by accident and was never patented, as the inventor never supposed it was of any value. Nearly all the pioneer inventors made fortunes —namely, Bell, Howe, Westinghouse, Pullman, possibly Edison and others. Whitney lost what little he had on his cotton gin, but recouped on an invention in firearms and grew rich enough to satisfy his modest desires. It is published that the holders of the Westinghouse patents have recently sold them for $500,000. Sir Henry Bessemer patented at least one great invention yearly for 30 years, and then, in 1866, announced that, as the Bessemer steel process was yielding him £100,000 per year, he would quit. Later, however, he began again and took out several more valuable patents. Several men who made fortunes on patents have expended a great deal of their money in attempts at aerial navigation, but not one on perpetual motion.

The Oldest Patent.

On the first day of this year the United States had granted 531,619 patents since July 28, 1836, and the number before that cannot be ascertained exactly on account of the destruction by fire and a cranky commissioner, who destroyed most of the correspondence before his time. The oldest obtainable patent, however, of which facsimiles can be bought at the department, is dated Jan. 29, 1791, and was granted to Francis Bailey of Philadelphia for a process of molding letter types. For the first 40 years nearly all the inventions were in the agricultural line, and there have been no less than 6,686 patents for plows. Stranger still, the first inventor of an American plow—namely, Charles Newbold of Burlington county, N. J.—lost all his money on it. It was the first cast iron plow in America, patented June 28, 1795, and really the farmers ought to celebrate the approaching centennial. He began the manufacture on a large scale, but very few would use the plow, and in a report made by a farmers' committee they declared upon the evidence submitted to them that a cast iron plow "poisoned the land, injured its fertility and promoted the growth of weeds." Forty years passed away before metal plows came into anything like general use, and in my boyhood many an old wooden moldboard could be seen about the old barns. In Chihuahua I found the Mexicans rooting up the ground with plows which did not contain a sliver of iron, and yet it would take two men to lift one.

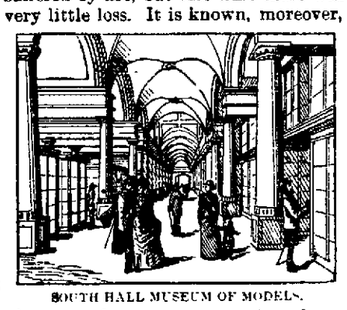
Models, as I said, have not been required for many years, but in their stead the applicant must file drawings on a prescribed sized cardboard. These are photolithographed and copies sold at 10 cents each. One can now, therefore, look over many hundred specifications in an hour or two. An examination of some of the files filled me with surprise. For instance, there have been granted 5,872 patents in the electrical line, and the new applications are seldom less than 250 per month. In clothing the patents have been 2,417; in boots and shoes, 5,160; in harvesters, 6,606; in fences, 2,888; in railway cars, 6,505; in laundry work, 4,993, and in stoves and heaters the astonishing number of 8,238. Even in baths and closets there have been 1,207, and in all machines for working metals over 13,000, and the number is increasing rapidly. With all this the speed of the examiners has been greatly increased. When Commissioner Seymour took charge April 1, 1893, one examiner was seven months behind, quite a number three or four months behind and 15 two months behind. Now none is so far as a month behind and very few more than a few days.

A Subject For Jokes.

The patent office report was long a perennial fountain of jokes, and congressmen still smile at that droll letter which a western man wrote to his representative in answer to a long explanation on the latter's votes: "Dear Sir—Your course is approved. Send me a patent office report." A. D. Richardson relates that while in New Mexico he saw a wagon load of these reports and other documents put up at auction and bought by a very stupid looking Mexican for 37 cents. Wondering what such a man could want with such arid literature, he sought information and learned that the fellow had bought them for fuel. Back in the forties and fifties the patent office report was the great reliance for making scrapbooks and for amusing ingenious children. In our parts we used to cut out the wheels and curious pictures and paste them in a thousand fanciful combinations on the walls of the log cabins, and even now in the garrets of many old farmhouses one can find volumes bearing the patent office label on the back, but within pasted with recipes, stories and old jokes from Brother Jonathan, Gleason's Pictorial, Major Jack Downing letters and the newspaper squibs of Prentice and John Phœnix. In 1856 there were issued 89,950 sets of three volumes each, which aroused so much criticism that the allowance was rapidly reduced, and in 1871 it was withdrawn altogether. Now the office issues a Weekly Gazette of patents and the drawings thereon, which goes at $5 per year and has 7,000 subscribers.

Valuable Patents.

Everybody knows that Thomas Jefferson was the father of the patent office, and that he had a deal of trouble in getting it started. He has also been charged with the paternity of the Democratic party, but it was recently stated in congress that an alibi could be proved. However, this is a digression. In starting it he made the rules so stringent that only three patents were issued the first year. The original act was approved April 10, 1790, and no distinction was made between citizens and aliens. For 12 years one solitary clerk did all the work, but in 1802 Jefferson named as superintendent one Dr. Thornton, a scientific crank of the very crankiest kind, who settled every question by snap judgment on the moment, and was accused of administering office discipline with a club. There is a story that when the British captured the city they had a cannon trained on the patent office, when Dr. Thornton rushed out in front of the muzzle and exclaimed: "Are you Englishmen or only Goths and Vandals? This building contains treasures for the benefit of the world, and if you fire on it let the first shots pass through my body." Be that as it may, the British did not molest the office, but in 1836 it was burned. The present building was completed in 1867, and ten years later suffered by fire, but this time there was very little loss. It is known, moreover,



SOUTH HALL MUSEUM OF MODELS.

that very few patents were issued previous to 1836, and it was some years later before the number exceeded 1,000 per annum.

I was surprised to find that valuable patents often expire or are declared invalid long before the people find it out, and dealers thus maintain the old rates at a great profit. The Berliner patent on telephones, which was a great monopoly, has recently been declared invalid by the United States court in Massachusetts, and the case is now on its way to the supreme court, but people can construct fairly good telephones now without infringing on any patent, and many are doing so. The Bell patent expired a year ago. It has long been disputed whether the sewing machine or any one of three or four other patented devices made the most money, but all the experts in the office now say that the clear money made on telephones by far exceeds that on anything else.

It has been estimated that the total net cost of making a sewing machine is $6.85: that this would cover material, labor and a fair profit on the plant. As to the millionaires who have been made by manufacture and sale of the article conjecture is vain, but there have been very many. The strangest fact of all is reserved for the last. Every boy has heard the joke about the patent hen's nest, in which the egg was to slide down through a catch valve, and the hen, not seeing it when she arose, would proceed to lay another. Well, there actually was such an invention, and the model is here—a striking monument of mingled skill and credulity.

J. H. BEADLE.

Small German States.

A person may walk through seven German states in seven hours.

ABOUT GREAT TENORS.

Some Striking Peculiarities of the Genus.

MOST OF THEM WERE ACCIDENTS.

How Lefranc, Campanini and Jean de Reszke Became Great Tenors—Tamagno's Frugal Habits, Which Have Resulted in the Accumulation of a Fortune.

W S Gilbert the librettist of "Pinafore," "The Mikado" and a score of other good things once said after a comic opera rehearsal. When the Almighty puts a tenor voice into a man's throat he always takes the brains out of his head in payment " The great satirical writer himself a particularly disagreeable man was probably suffering from a slight attack of dyspepsia when he gave vent to that opinion but it must be admitted that tenors are to say the least a very peculiar set of fellows, as a rule Besides those whose voices have made them world famous were in nine cases out of ten the merest accidents—that is to say they were not educated with the special object of melting the world with burning melody The natural gift has in most instances never been suspected until they were well along in life.

Lefranc, the phenomenal tenor who made quite a stir in this country about 20 years ago, was a railroad porter at Marseilles and was singing to his fellow workmen at the depot at Marseilles one night when Gounod arrived on the train and happened to hear him. He invited him to his hotel and advised him to cultivate his voice The result was that the railway porters at Marseilles contributed a small sum weekly to send him to Paris. There Gounod got an entry for him at the Conservatoire, and the result the world knows. He was probably the greatest favorite Marseilles ever knew, and it is a great opera town

Campanini was lowly born. He was at one time a blacksmith His voice attracted somebody's attention, and he became perhaps the most popular tenor in the world for a few years. Jean de Reszke was never intended by nature to be a tenor at all Up to middle life he was a baritone and attracted no particular attention He may be said to have almost forced his voice into a tenor register. For many years he sang in the small towns of Europe without particular notice, and it was his sister, Mlle. de Reszke, who made the first bit of the family at the Grand Opera House in Paris. She was a soprano of great gifts. She is now dead, but her influence got the De Reszkes to Paris, and there Jean made his first hit singing with Patti. The papers at the time praised the tenor more than they did the great prima donna, and it is a matter of operatic history that when she was in New York under the management of Abbey she refused to sing with Jean

Tamagno was the son of an innkeeper near Turin, in Piedmont, Italy, and he used to serve at his father's tables. It is a curious fact that there are two men at present in the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where Tamagno is now singing, who have in their time given him tips as a waiter Tamagno is a wealthy man He is computed, to be worth 7,000,000 francs, or about $1,400,000. He has never been able to get over his original habits of frugality, which largely accounts for the great sum of money he is worth today. He looks into the smallest expense and loves the acquisition of money. All sorts of stories, many of them doubtless great exaggerations, are told of Tamagno's "closeness." One of these is to the effect that a few nights ago at the Metropolitan he was thirsty after the first act and gave a boy 25 cents to go and get him some beer. The boy came back with a bottle of Milwaukee and 10 cents change. Tamagno would not hear of such a thing. "Only that for 15 cents," he exclaimed. "Go back and change it." He gave the boy his water pitcher, which

FRANCESCO TAMAGNO.

he got filled with beer from the spigot, and when the messenger came back after his dual trip Tamagno, it is said, put the 10 cents change in his pocket.

Besides his $1,600 a night Tamagno insists on so many tickets He used to be given eight on every occasion he appeared. Now he gets four It is a custom with Italian opera The tickets are supposed to be given to friends to work up the applause But Tamagno it is said, very seldom gives his away He prefers selling them to speculators, so 'tis said, and of course he gets his price for them When he last sang in Rome where he got 5,000 francs or say $1,000 a night, his privilege was to get 15 tickets Here, as usual, he used to sell them very much to the disgust of the management On one occasion the tickets failed to arrive so he took a cab for 2 francs and went to the theater to get them himself At the end of the week he had made 8 francs and 2 francs added to his expenses left for Signor Tamagno's cab.

Another peculiarity of his arrangement is that the management pays not alone his traveling expenses but those of four other people. Tamagno reduces his traveling expenses by only taking a valet with him and leaving his personal agent back in New York. He is even alleged to sell his seats in the drawing room compartment. He has been known, when the seats did not sell, to occupy them with all his personal baggage, leaving other people standing, women sometimes Of course it is his right, but it shows his peculiar system of bringing up that he exacts to the last cent of his contract. Sometimes the management has actually bought back from him the privilege of so many seats in the drawing room car.

On one occasion he was singing at the Auditorium in Chicago and was in very bad voice, so he ordered several numbers of the opera to be cut. The stage manager went to the front and reported the fact to Messrs. Abbey and Grau. They naturally took the ground that as Signor Tamagno was paid a big sum of money—then $2,000—the public had a right to the full opera. Though quite unequal to it, Tamagno said, All right," and he sang every number, with the result that he lost his voice and at the same time six performances He made $2,000 that night, but he lost $12,000 by it

Tamagno shares this peculiarity with the elder Salvini Tamagno gave the boy 25 cents to get his beer, but Salvini, who wanted to mend his trunk on the stage, sent a boy out with a cent to buy some nails and when the boy came back and said he could not get a cent's worth of nails the great actor carefully put the cents in his pocket and went around the scenery and extracted a couple of old nails, with which he fixed his traveling apparatus.

A DAINTY YOUNG ACTRESS.

Miss Isabelle Irving Is a Beautiful Girl Who Will Make Her Mark Some Day.

The fact of having been a prominent member of Augustin Daly's stock company is in itself a proof of merit Miss Isabelle Irving can claim this distinction, and she well deserves it, for a more dainty and natural actress it would be hard to find Bridgeport, Conn., claims Miss Irving as one of its fairest daughters, though she has spent the greater part of her life in New York She made her professional debut when very young with Rosina Vokes in "The School Mistress" at the Standard theater, New York. That was in 1887

In November, 1888, she joined Daly's company and remained with that organization for six seasons, playing many important roles. She went with the company to Paris last season, where she appeared in Ada Rehan's part in "The Lottery of Love" at the Vaudeville theater She also played three engagements with the company in London. Last March she resigned and returned to New York, where

ISABELLE IRVING.

she was at once enrolled as a member of the Lyceum company by Daniel Frohman. During the early part of the present season she toured with that company, appearing as Lady Noeline, the principal role in "The Amazons."

When Georgia Cayvan sent in her resignation on account of her health and because she wished to take a much needed rest. Miss Irving was immediately called in and made her first appearance as leading lady of the Lyceum company as Dorothea March in Sardou's play "A Woman's Silence." During the fortnight's revival last December of "The Amazons" Miss Irving proved her right to the position by her charming acting, which, combined with her personal comeliness, youth and experience, make her a valuable acquisition to that organization.

Miss Irving's latest essay is the role of Lady Susan Harabin in "The Case of Rebellious Susan." Henry Arthur Jones' new play. In this comedy Miss Irving has made a personal success, and her work has nightly elicited hearty applause.

A Remarkable Whist Game.

At a whist party in England recently two packs of cards had been alternately used for six rounds of the first rubber. In its proper order one of them was shuffled, cut and dealt for the seventh round The dealer then turned the three of hearts. A prolonged pause followed, which was not unnatural Then the dealer remarked, "It is unnecessary to play the cards out," and placed his hand on the table, disclosing every heart in the pack The leading player then put down the whole suit of clubs, the second that of diamonds and the third of spades.

WINTER BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Boston has turned down three pretty good ball players in Tenny, Connaughton and Bannon.

Captain Davis of the New Yorks intends to pitch Rusie, Meekin and Westervelt regularly next season, using German as a substitute.

Meekin of New York headed last year's pitching list McMahon of Baltimore was second, Rusie of New York was third, and Taylor of Philadelphia was fourth. Nichols, the Boston star, was fifth.

The Boston team for this year will be made up of the following players: Pitchers Nichols, Stivetts, Hodson and Sullivan; catchers, Ganzel, Ryan and Warner; infielders, Tucker, Lowe and Nash; outfielders McCarthy, Duffy and Collins.

Amos Rusie, the big pitcher, made $3,750 out of baseball last season. He pitched 49 games, and consequently received $76 83 a game These games averaged two hours each, so that his pay per hour for actual work was $38 16, which, reduced to more fractional compensation, is a mite more than 63 cents a minute.

The New York team will train in New Orleans; the Baltimores in Macon Ga.; the Chicagos in Galveston; the Philadelphias in Charlotte, Va.; the Brooklyns in South Carolina and the St. Louis Browns in Hot Springs Every League club except the Clevelands has made arrangements for a southern training trip.

FAIR DEVOTEES OF SPORT.

Miss Anna Gould is a fearless cross country rider.

Mrs. George Gould can "tool" a coach and four like a veteran whip.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. William Jay practice bicycling in Mrs. Vanderbilt's ballroom.

Queen Margaret of Italy is the proud possessor of a gold bicycle that was presented to her by her subjects.

Mrs. J. Kelley of Chicago has finished 21 century runs since last May. She recently rode 200 miles upon the road in 17½ hours.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

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18 North Erie St., — Massillon, O.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

It is unfortunate for the Hawaiian Islands that the Breckinridge wants them annexed.

Gen. Ed. S. Meyer, who insisted upon going to Washington, unasked and unpaid, to press the charges against Judge Ricks, seems to be troubled with an over-heavy conscience.

At last the council committee on ways and means has promised to recommend the purchase of a town clock. The matter is to come up to-night, and we are promised that in a few weeks we shall have official time.

The Woman's Aid Society, given to good works, has everything but money. Those who are financially able would do well to investigate the task set before this excellent organization, and its very limited resources.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lyon, editor of the Newark American, wants to succeed Railroad Commissioner Kirkby. But what is the matter with Mr. Kirkby succeeding himself?—Toledo Blade.

He is too good a railroad man, and not a good enough railroad commissioner.

This cold snap means more work, more wages and less hunger among the miners. In the meantime those who can contribute to alleviate these misfortunes should not delay in so doing. What they want is help right now. After a few pay days, the edge of their troubles will be less keen. Help now.

Mr. Coxey has captured the People's party, foot, horse and dragoons. He is the only live factor in that organization, and its only leader who did not go down in the last wreck. Only one man is dangerous to his ambition to lead his party in 1896, and strange to say, that one man is also a citizen of Massillon. His name is John McBride.

President Adams, of the Ohio Miners, who charges all sorts of wickedness up to John McBride and others, declines to go before the state organization to have his charges investigated, for the reason that a state board is not a proper court to hear charges against national officers. Another objection to the proposed tribunal, Adams says, is the fact that three of the members of the state board, Messrs. C. P. Ray, W. H. Crawford and Edmund Thomas, will at the proper time be called upon to explain some things for themselves, and are incompetent to sit on any investigation of cases, in which they themselves are more or less involved. Adams states that he will furnish abundant proof of his charges to the national convention of the mine workers which meets here the middle of February.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

The very latest talk affecting the Wheeling & Lake Erie is that powerful influences are now at its back, determined to make it a link in a new trunk line to Chicago, and a formidable rival of the B. & O. The specifications are a little hazy, as is frequently the case in railroad stories, and why the Valley railway, eighty-eight miles long, and running north and south, should be regarded as being so important a factor in a route between Chicago and New York is even less clear than the general plan. Let us hope, however, that it is all as stated, for if the interesting intimations are verified, Massillon will not be the loser. This is a part of the yarn:

"In the light of today's developments it is surprising that a move which was taken in Pittsburg some six months ago to give terminal facilities to a new road did not attract more attention at that time The carrying out of such a project was the principal aim of Sidney Dillon when he obtained control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie property, and it goes without saying that the Dillon estate are as firm believers as ever in the consummation of such a plan."

If the plan goes through it is easy to see why the W & L. E. would require a new line between Massillon and Canton. It could not afford to send its trains between Cleveland & Chicago around by way of Valley Junction.

THE RICKS CASE SETTLEMENT.

The young Texas fire eater, whose enmity to Judge Ricks was so pronounced that he could not shake hands with the lawyer friends of the accused judge, has been humiliated at last, by being a witness to a reconsideration of the resolution of impeachment, and the adoption of a resolution declaring that no stain rests upon Judge Ricks's integrity. The receipt of this gratifying intelligence is not surprising. It was impossible for any other conclusion to be reached without a display of unpatriotic partisanship of which no judiciary committee, in its right mind, could be capable. It has now been conclusively shown that Judge Ricks did not, as judge, endorse his acts as clerk, and that his offense, if any was committed, was one sanctioned by custom if not by law. One of the members of the judiciary committee thus discusses this feature of the case:

"This custom of taxing up fees for final record based on an interlocutory judgment is not legal, but it is a custom which the clerks have followed without investigation as to whether it was the law or not. Ricks did so and so did his predecessors Ricks was honest. He thought the custom was right and proper. Without thought or investigation he followed a bad practice that had grown up among clerks in United States courts all over the country.

"When Ricks became judge he grew careless in his action and there was no one to call his attention to what he could not see for himself, namely, the gross irregularity of his procedure Then I have no doubt the judge had his weather eye out for the fees that were rightfully his. Ricks sees the law as we do, and if he were to give a decision tomorrow it would be in accord with ours It was disproved that he, as judge, confirmed the acts of which he was master"

THE OHIO SHIP CANAL.

The visit of Mr. R. L. Holland, editor of the Zanesville Times-Recorder, to Massillon, in the interest of the Ohio ship canal, is another reminder that Massillon has been remiss in giving to this enterprise the attention it deserves. Mr. Holland, while gathering up information concerning the feeling with which the enterprise is regarded is also encouraging a large attendance at a canal convention that is to be held in Zanesville in the course of six weeks.

The survey of the route through Massillon has been pushed as far south as Port Washington, 106 miles from Cleveland, and 25 miles above Coshocton. It has been suspended as indeed has the survey of all other routes, owing to the cold weather, and will not be resumed until spring. The fund available for this purpose is too small by $30 000, and congress should be asked to appropriate the additional sum needed.

While it is said that public sentiment on the question of this improvement is dormant, it is, perhaps, just as well to inquire into the cause of this apparent apathy, before asserting it too positively. The commercial bodies of the cities interested, are naturally expected to take the initiative, and while they have done so in Zanesville and Massillon, those of Akron and Cleveland have remained silent and antagonistic. This might be explained were the real truth known. It is surmised that private interests in Akron that would be detrimentally affected by an enlarged canal, and railroad interests in Cleveland, so dominate their respective boards of trade, that real popular sentiment has no expression.

We should every one of us wake up to the importance of this project. There are no natural obstacles to its consummation, and there is every business reason why it should be pushed. The Muskingum is being deepened by the government as far north as Dresden, and the route via Massillon and Zanesville is the one that presents many times the advantages of ample water supply, and directness over any other. When the Zanesville convention is officially called, Massillon should be strongly represented.

OUR HOME GROWN CANDIDATE.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer has ceased to ridicule Mr. Coxey. It regards him seriously, so seriously that the worthy general regards its latest editorial utterance as the finest piece of opinion yet given him. This is what the Plain Dealer says:

"Jacob S. Coxey is not to be disposed of with epithet. In spite of the cruelest anathema and keenest ridicule that have been heaped upon any man of this generation, he is determinedly pushing his way and is slowly but surely forcing upon the people of the country a serious consideration of himself and his plans The pertinacity with which he has not only held his own but gained ground in the face of a public contempt that would have driven most men to despair, make him a forceful man with an earnest purpose that commands respect and deserves a fair hearing.

"His plan is to provide a currency system, that, while paying no tribute to banks, will perform the function of exchange, rehabilitate business and put the idle to work. There is nothing queer about that. His method may not be practical—and it may. Few of the many who dismiss it with a sneer have ever heard a true statement of it. For a year his plan has been laughed at by all, but how many really know what that plan is? The public have denounced him as a crank without any attempt to understand him.

"He is a shrewd observer of human nature, he is of the surest ways of arousing the interest of the public in any question; that object lessons are most effective in compelling them to think; and his own phenomenal leap into prominence justifies his judgment in that respect. A year ago he was unknown; today he is perhaps the strongest man in the Populist party He is working day and night with an army of lieutenants, in the most skilful way known in American politics, to disseminate his doctrine in every voting precinct of the nation. He is indefatigable and cannot be dismayed.

"When the commonweal was first organized the Plain Dealer said that a new factor had come into politics and that it would stay and grow in strength until the deplorable condition that called it into existence was remedied. What was prophesy then, is history now. The Populist party has already practically indorsed its main principle. The chances are by no means small that Mr. Coxey will be their nominee for President, and that he will wage a vigorous campaign. Whether he will win or not may depend upon the serious common sense arguments that are brought to bear upon his measure."

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS

THE UTILE CUM DULCE CLUB CELEBRATES ITS BIRTHDAY.

Historical and Literary Researchs Dropped for the Evening, While the Members Devote Themselves to the Chase of Pleasure —Mrs Focke's Commemoration Ode.

Last evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, the U. C. D. club held its seventeenth anniversary, having been organized January 14, 1878. Five years later a library was commenced by each member paying a due of five cents for every meeting of the club. It has now a well selected library of 150 volumes, and by the close of winter there will be sufficient money gathered in, wherewith to buy several volumes additional. It is the expressed hope of the club that this library will form the nucleus for a public library worthy of the city of Massillon Membership of the club is limited to twenty, this being about as large a company as an ordinary house can comfortably accommodate. During the seventeen years of its existence it has had a membership of seventy or more, most of the absentees having moved from town, five having been removed by the inevitable change which awaits all, the last having been quite recently in the passing on of Mrs. Joseph Russell, and Miss Sarah Hoxworth. The ladies of the club in their quiet but efficient way, had provided an elegant little supper, out to which the company were invited, the seat for each being designated by a card on the plate on which was written some mysterious legend or motto, significant and deep, far beyond the writer's ken. During most of the years of the club's existance it had been the custom to follow courses of historical study, but with this a deviation was made by taking up the reading of Shakespeare's plays. So when the fun and nonsense of the talk had subsided the following outlings by Mrs. Theodore Focke from the immortal bard was read by her; her selection, her arrangement of them and her reading was appreciated and enjoyed by all.

A COMMEMORATION ODE.

Friends, countrymen and lovers,
Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear.
Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by—*this poet.*
He sits among men like a descended god.
He hath a kind of honor sets him off more than a mortal seeming.
Whose memory yet lives in men's eyes
And will to ears and tongue
Be theme and hearing ever.
Death makes no conquest of this conqueror,
For now he lives in fame, tho' not in life.
All men's honors lie like one lump before him.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say
To all the world, "This was a man."
He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
A merrier man
Within the limits of becoming mirth
I never spent an hour's talk withal
A proper man, as one shall see in a summer day.
For his bounty
There was no winter in it, an autumn 'twas
That grew the more by reaping.
Oh! What men dare do, what men may do,
What men daily do, not knowing what they do.
Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
And some have greatness thrust upon them.
Why man! He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus.
Age cannot wither, nor custom stale
His infinite variety.
Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine
His honor and the greatness of his name shall be.
He shall flourish, and like a mountain cedar reach his branches.
To all the plains about him.
This happy breed of men, this little world
This precious stone set in a silver sea.
So it is in the music of men's lives.
He says
There was a star danced and under that was I born.
He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses.
In the very May morn of his youth.
He utters them as he had eaten ballads
And all men's ears grew to his tunes.
Listen
I know a bank where the wild thyme blows
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows
Quite over canopied with luscious woodbine
With sweet musk roses and eglantine.
There daisies pink and violets blue
And lady smocks all silver white
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight.
Perdita says
Here's flowers for you
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold that goes to bed with the sun
And with him rises weeping; these are flowers
Of middle summer, and I think are given
To men of middle age.
Now, my fair'st friend,
I would I had some flowers of the spring that might
Become your time of day, and yours, and yours.
—Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. Violets dim
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses
That die unmarried before they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.
—Bold oxlips and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The flower de-luce being one. O! these I lack
To make you garlands of, my sweet friend.
Here is mortal more attractive,
Nature is fine in love.
Sweet maiden—What you do
Still betters what is done, when you speak, sweet.
I'd have you do it ever; when you sing
I'd have you buy and sell so; to give alms;
Pray so; and for the ordering of your affairs
To sing them, too. When you dance I wish you
A wave of the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that. More still, still so,
And own no other function, each your doing
So singular in each particular
Crowns what you are doing in the present deeds
That all your acts are queens.
Tarry a little—there is something else.
The quality of mercy is not strained.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the earth beneath. It is twice blest.
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes,
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest.
Love thyself last, cherish those hearts that hate thee
Corruption wins not more than honesty,
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence curious tongues. Be just and fear not
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's
Thy God's and truth.
The daintiest last to make the end more sweet.
How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank,
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears. Soft stillness and the night
Become touches of sweet harmony.
Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold
There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest
But in his motion like an angel sings.
Still quiring to the young eyed cherubims.
Such harmony is in mortal souls;
But while this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we can not hear it.
From that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my sitting.—
Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness,
This is the state of man; today he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes; tomorrow blossoms
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him.
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root
And then he fal's as I do.
Ye Gods—It doth amaze me.
This choice master spirit of the age.
Has gone
To unpathed waters and undreamed shores.
But
All places where the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.
He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to heaven.
And slept in peace.
So may he rest; his faults lie gently on him,
And he sleeps in dull, cold marble.
Oh! day and night, but this is wondrous strange
That some must watch, while some must sleep.
So runs the world away.

EPILOGUE.

Our visits now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air,
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud capped temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like an unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rock behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.
Night candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.
Goodnight, goodnight, parting is such sweet sorrow
That I shall say goodnight till it be morrow.
And the rest is silence.

The remainder of the evening was passed in congenial fun and frolic; the dues were collected and at the wholesome hour of 10 the company separated with the unexpressed hope, doubtless, that the spirit and life of the club might be projected through another seventeen years, and on, if possible into other generations.

Know Thyself

How important this injunction to every young man! How many ruin their health and future happiness through pernicious practices contracted in ignorance, and repented of when too late. Parents, guardians and humanitarian can do no better service to the rising generation that to place in their hands the information and warnings contained in a little book carefully prepared by an association of medical gentlemen, who have had vast experience in dealing with the grave maladies here hinted at, and who feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the land against certain destructive habits which are far more prevalent than any layman can possibly imagine, and which, if persisted in gradually undermine the constitution and health and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice and enclose it with ten cents in stamps (to pay postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., and the book will be sent, secure from observation in a plain sealed envelope.

MILLIONS WROTE TO HER

EDNA BROWN AND HER MILLION STAMPS SCHEME

A Woman Who Writes to Her Correspondents Asking for Cancelled Stamps, and How She is Receiving Them at the Rate of Seventeen Thousand a Day

Some time ago, upon the authority of a letter written to a business man in this place, THE INDEPENDENT pronounced the scheme of miss Edna Brown to procure a million stamps, a fraud. since then hundreds of the letters asking for stamps, and the multiplication of the requests, have been received in Massillon, and this paper is now enabled to furnish the following additional information on the subject:

Mrs. Edna Gorman resides in Kanesville, Ill. Kanesville is not on the map, nor on a railroad, but every postal clerk in the country has recently heard of it. It has jumped into universal notoriety.

Mrs. Gorman was a Miss Edna Brown. Her husband's sister is a cripple. Mrs Gorman conceived the idea of collecting cancelled postage stamps for her sister-in-law along the line of geometrical progression The next day after the inception of the idea three inoffensive-looking letters left the Kanesville postoffice, addressed to three different persons, and signed by Mrs. Gorman's maiden name, Miss Edna Brown.

The letters went on to state that she was a cripple and desired to collect a million cancelled postage stamps in order to secure treatment in a medical institute Each of the three persons addressed was asked to send Miss Brown ten or more cancelled postage stamps and to write three letters containing similar requests, their correspondents to send stamps and write other letters, and so on, until the fifteenth link in the chain should be forged. Those receiving letters numbered fifty were asked not to write other letters, but to return the forty ninth letter to Edna Brown, thus ending the chain.

To apreciate what happened it must be remembered that Kanesville is a cross roads town on the prairie, nine miles northwest of Autora. The nearest railroad station is Sugar Grove, five miles south. Comprising the town there are perhaps thirty houses, and twenty-five letters a day would be a big mail. The Kanesville mail is sent to Sugar Grove by train, and from there is taken to the postoffice by stage twice a day.

A few days after the dauntless three letters went forth, the postmaster began to receive a good many letters for Edna Brown. It surprised him. Knowing every man, woman, child and dog in town, he was aware of Miss Brown's marriage. His surprise soon deepened into astonishment, his astonishment into consternation and his consternation into despair.

The letters for Edna Brown kept increasing. They soon filled a bushel basket daily. Then they filled several baskets. It rained letters. Instead of the usual small pouch the Kanesville mail required several.

Not only letters came, but boxes and bundles of cancelled stamps from well intentioned people The stage coach became so crowded by mail bags that there was no room for passengers. The postmaster was obliged to hire an assistant to help handle the stuff

"The chain" is still not half completed, and an average of from 8,000 to 10,000 letters a day are received at the postoffice for Miss Edna Brown, to say nothing of boxes and bundles of stamps by mail and express Wednesday the number received was 17.000 onday it reached 15,000 The mail clerks on the trains are in a condition of collapse.

Some of the letters even contained money-orders sent by sympathetic persons. Often whole sheets of stamps are sent just as they came from the postoffice, except with an ink line drawn through. Of course one person cannot look over all this mail, so it is parcelled out among the farmers' wives, who, for the satisfaction of reading the letters, open them and trim the stamps for the little cripple. She passed the 3 000 000 mark long ago, and there seems to be no way to stop the avalanche

No medical institute wanted a million cancelled stamps or even thought of such a thing. The only one who seems to be making anything out of the scheme is Uncle Sam, who is receiving from $200 to $300 a day postage on the letters sent to Edna Brown, of Kanesville, Ill

DEATH OF MRS. BLACKER.

Heart Disease Claims Her After Seventy-five Years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blacker, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Urias Matthews in Canal street, died Tuesday morning at about 8 o'clock. Heart disease together with old age was the cause of her death. She was 75 years of age and was the mother of ten children, of whom but two are living. They are Mrs G Sohrock and Mrs. Uriah Matthews, both of this city. Mrs. Blacker was born in Ireland but removed to this country in 1844. In the same year she was married to Joseph Blacker and in 1952 became a resident of this city, where she has since resided She was a widow, her husband having died about eight years ago.

They Stole Eight Cents.

A. F. Portmann was surprised upon entering his store, Tuesday morning, to find his patent cash register lying in pieces upon the floor. The door of the show case wherein his stock of silver spoons and other ware was stored, was also open, but a close examination showed that nothing had been stolen with the exception of eight cents, which was in the register. The burglars were evidently novices at the profession for they refrained from stealing a $20 gun which lay near the show case, also a number of postage stamps that were lying on the desk. An entrance was effected be means of a back door in which the glass had been broken, through which the burglar had thrust his arm and lifted the bar locking it.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

Your Wife

Objects to your using tobacco, because she fears it may be injurious to you. But

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING.
NICOTINE, the active principle, NEUTRALIZED.
ANTI-NERVOUS; ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.

FAVORABLE TO THE JUDGE.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE VOTES TO REOPEN THE CASE.

Congressman Bailey Strikes an Obstacle That He Does Not Like—A Vote on the Question of Reconsideration Showing That There will be no Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, Jan 19.—The proceedings in the judiciary committee of the house Friday verged upon the sensational When the time for meeting arrived only two of the opponents of impeachment, Messrs. Powers and Broderick, were present. Mr. Bailey endeavored to clinch the action taken at the last meeting by moving to reconsider that action He, of course, expected to have this voted down. Mr Broderick protested against hasty action and he and Powers began to talk to gain time. They discussed the case for twenty minutes, and by the expiration of that time a number of members opposed to impeachment had arrived. The reports of Messrs Bailey and Broderick were then read. Mr. Bailey moved to adopt his report, and Mr. Broderick made a similar motion in regard to his report. A prolonged discussion followed. Finally Mr Harrison (Dem., Ala.), who did not vote at the preceding meeting, said he would like to have Judge Ricks appear before the committee. There were some points on which he desired more information and he moved to postpone consideration of pending motions until next Tuesday. This vote was carried by a vote of 7 to 5

Mr Bailey regarded the action as a vote of lack of confidence in the sub committee, and for that reason he was very indignant. He said he would resign his chairmanship of the sub committee. The members were of the opinion that the sub-committee had concluded its labors, leaving the case in the hands of the full committee, and that there was nothing for Mr. Bailey to resign.

Judge Sanders and Mr Kline are feeling greatly encouraged tonight. They do not believe that a resolution of impeachment will be adopted by the committee. Mr. Kline says that Mr. Bailey in his report, in charging that Judge Ricks did not account for fees in case 552 of the western division, refers to a matter not charged in the original allegations He is confident that Judge Ricks will be able to meet this new charge and is glad that the judge will have an opportunity to be heard in person Messrs. Kline and Sanders are working like beavers among members of congress and have received assurance of support from several prominent Democrats.

The action of Judge Culberson in declining to vote today is regarded as especially significant. The distinguished chairman of the committee has been examining into the case more carefully and is apparently not so much inclined to favor impeachment as he was

Mr Bailey has his war paint on and is determined to continue to fight for impeachment He has telegraphed to ex Clerk Martin W. Sanders and Miss Minnie Lillis to come to Washington in time to testify next Tuesday.

A rumor has been current today that Senator Brice was taking an active part in behalf of Judge Ricks. It is true that Senator Brice was present last evening at a conference between Judge Culberson and Messrs. Kline and Sanders, but the senator says that he is taking no part in the matter, as he has merely introduced the attorneys to several members of congress. Congressman Layton has telegraphed that he will oppose impeachment and there is now very little doubt that a majority of the committee will be against impeachment unless the examination of Judge Ricks is unfavorable to himself Judge Ricks is now on his way to Washington

A DANGEROUS SITUATION

Young David Von Kanel's Close Call at the Hotel Conrad.

David Von Kannel, porter at the Hotel Conrad, had a frightful experience on Saturday night, while lying helpless in an epileptic fit. He was in the basement at the time, and was overcome while in the boiler pit. By some convulsive movement he thrust his feet into the open fire box, and was in a fair way to be slowly roasted to death, when his faithful dog found him and tried to pull him out of danger The young man saw that all the time he realized his position and condition but had no physical power, whatever. The dog failing to extricate his master, began to bark violently, and in the meantime a search for the porter had been begun from the office, and he was found in the position stated. His shoes were burned off, but fortunately no other injury had been sustained.

Refused to Leave Jail.

Mrs. David Fahs was arrested Monday night for creating a disturbance in West Side saloon. When arrested she was making an energetic attempt to annihilate her husband by means of a heavy chair. She was lodged in the city prison and refused to leave the place this morning when an officer offered to release her. The woman is thought to be insane at times.

Will Maintain Prices.

The Massillon Barbers' Association met Monday night to consider a suggestion of one of the members to reduce prices. It was unanimously resolved to maintain the same scale, and all present signed an agreement to this effect.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

John Lowe sr. Overcome in Marks's Place of Business.

John Lowe, sr. is in a very precarious condition, today, owing to a misfortune which befell him Monday morning, at about 10:30 o'clock. He was seated in the store of Herman Marks conversing with William Moke and several other gentlemen who were present. He was speaking with Mr. Moke in regard to some books he intended purchasing. Suddenly Mr. Moke noticed that the old gentleman failed to respond to a question he had just asked of him, and turning to glance at him observed that his eyes were closed apparently in sleep. Mr. Moke was then called to the rear of the store and left Mr. Lowe as he thought sleeping upon the chair. He had scarcely reached the end of the room when he heard a noise as of some one falling upon the floor. He found Mr. Lowe lying in an unconscious condition. He was carried to a bench, where some brandy was forced down his throat. This slightly revived him, as he opened his eyes and uttered "what's the matter," after which he sank into a stupor. Dr. T. O. Miller was summoned, and had Mr. Lowe conveyed to his residence. Here a closer examination was made, and the doctor discovered that he was suffering with congestion of the brain. He has partially regained consciousness this afternoon.

JUDGE RICKS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Ed S. Meyer to Assist the Cleveland Memorialists.

Judge Ricks, accompanied by Mr. W. F. Ricks, of Massillon, is now in Washington. Representatives of the other side are also there, and it is possible that Gen. Ed. S. Meyer, of Cleveland will also go on, with Arnold Green, to press the case from the point of view of the memorialists. In the Plain Dealer, Gen. Meyer says:

"If the judiciary committee desire to have the memorialists represented by counsel and they are not in a position, financially, to send legal advisers to Washington, then I will leave for there at 1:40 tomorrow afternoon. I don't wish for money. I will go there simply because corporations have sent to that city a formidable array of legal counsel, while the memorialists have only one man as their legal representative."

HIS LETTER

Harry W Wilson resides at 1255 Superior St

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1895.

Messrs. R Pretzinger & Bro., Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Although I have been using your Catarrh Balm but a short time, I wish to recommend it to all who are suffering from Catarrh or Catarrhal Deafness. I have been quite deaf for over fifteen years, and have tried every remedy I heard of, besides being regularly treated by eminent specialists for many months at a time, without any benefit After using the Catarrh Balm for less than a week, I went to the theater, and for the first time in fifteen years, was able to hear what was being said on the stage. In ordinary conversation I noticed a very material improvement, and my nasal catarrh I believe to be entirely cured. Your remedy has done wonders for me, and I believe it will cure any one suffering from catarrh in any form.

Yours very truly,
HARRY W. WILSON.

Sworn to by the said Harry W. Wilson before me and by him signed in my presence this 7th day of January, A D 1895.

{ SEAL } CHARLES D KIDDER.
Notary Public.

Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm has become so great a favorite, that it can be found in thousands of homes, where it is relied upon for relief in sudden attacks of cold, influenza, catarrh or sore throat.

The price of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm is but 50 cents. For sale at druggists.

Pretzinger Bros., Dayton, Ohio, will send a sample of this Balm on receipt of two cents in stamps

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Commander Folger U. S. N, is now at Chefoo, China.

Frank Gise is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm Hier, in Justus.

Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker has been called to Bellaire by the death of her father.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greenfelder, in East Tremont street.

The seventh of the subscription parties will be given at the Massillon Club Thursday night. Cards and dancing.

The Misses McCallam, who have been visiting their aunt, Mrs W. K L. Warwick, returned to Pittsburg today.

Mr. D. W. Morgan, of Nebraska, and Mr. Lewis W. Morgan, of Girard, O, are the guests of the Vaughn family this week.

George Falke left Wednesday for Pittsburg, where he has actepted a position, as salesman. in A. C. Ellis's wholesale millinery store.

Miss Ethel Gallagher left on Wednesday for Pittsburg, where she will make her future home with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Watkins.

The W. & L. E. railway company took sixty five loaded cars, yesterday, from Pocock mines 1 and 2, Howells 1 and 2, and the Forrest and Krause mines.

John Lowe, sr. has almost completely recovered from his misfortune. He is now in full control of his senses, and will in a few days regain his former strength.

Robert, the 8 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Shultz, died Sunday morning with a disease closely resembling diphtheria, after an illness of but one week.

Bash & Obendorf, drillers for the Jacob Sonnhalter Coal Company, have put three holes down on the Cupples farm, and found at a depth of 110 feet a four foot vein of coal.

James P. Reed, champion checker player of the world, will make this city a visit in the near future, at which time he will play blindfolded and simultaneously all the players of this city.

Mrs. David Fahs, the woman who refused to leave the city prison, Tuesday, finally decided later on that she would return home. Her husband was there to meet her, and they went to their residence together.

Will Richter, Seth Hose and Charles Willington, who have been sojourning in the workhouse for the past several months as a result of their stealing a number of chickens from Perry Merrell, arrived home Saturday night.

Married, January 22, by the Rev. John Herron, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Roden, in Pleasant View, Massillon, Miss Elizabeth Vaughn to Mr. Chas. H. Kilgore, principal of the Massillon Business College.

Mrs. J R Dangler has been chosen president of the Episcopal Church Furnishing Society. Mrs. E G Willison has been made president of the Episcopal Dime Society. The society will meet Friday night at the home of Mrs. Kate Webb

Mr. and Mrs Stanley Igoe, who have made their home in Massillon during the past year, left Tuesday for Indianapolis, where Mr. Igoe will assume new and flattering business associations Their departure occasions regret throughout a wide circle of friends

The coroner, of Wayne county, has not yet submitted his decision as to cause of the Smithville wreck, and his investigation has not been completed. Engineer Burkhart of the ill-fated train No. 23 has been suspended indefinitely, but is in hopes of regaining his former position on the road.

Through the persevering efforts of the Rev. Wm. H. Shults, the people of Massillon will be given the privilege, on February 7th, of hearing the Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York City, lecture. The admission will be a low popular price. The fact that Mr. Peters is under the Redpath Lyceum management is his sufficient recommendation.

A pleasant party was given Tuesday night at the residence of Benjamin Doll, south of town, in honor of the visit of P. H Jeffries, who returns to the West today. Over one hundred guests were present, including many from Canton, Navarre, Reedurban and elsewhere. Among them was Miss Varna Scott, of New Philadelphia, who proved to be the belle of the evening.

Miss Sarah Hoxworth, after a month's illness, passed away Wednesday, the 16th inst., in Keokuk, Ia. The interment took place on Friday. Miss Hoxworth's long service in the public schools, and her many high personal qualities were so thoroughly appreciated in Massillon that her death will be learned with sorrow. A memorial notice will be published later.

The German Pleasure Society, of West Brookfield, met at the residence of Xavier Kern, January 19th, where a very pleasant evening was spent in dancing, singing and various other enjoyments. Refreshments were served and all went home declaring that the evening had been very happily spent. The society has made an improvement by adding one more musician.

P. H. Jeffries, of Cisco, Utah, is in the city calling upon friends whom he has not seen for a score or more of years. Mr. Jeffries has experienced all the ups and downs characteristic of the far West Fortune has not been unfriendly to him, and he is now one of the successful men of Utah. Though he resides in a territory celebrated for its numerous wives and prolific children, and claims to possess from one to half a dozen wives and scores of children, most people are of the opinion that he is still single

Friends of John Oestringer, formerly of this city but lately of Forty Corners, will regretfully learn of his recent sad affliction. Mr. Oestringer had been suffering for some time past with typhoid fever, which has lately been running into delirium until he is at present almost a maniac At times he appears to recognize those about him, but grave fears are entertained lest he becomes permanently insane. He is resting easily today under the influence of an opiate. Dr. Garrigues, of this city, is the attending physician.

So fearful are the citizens of the villages where contagious diseases exist of themselves catching the malady that it is with extreme difficulty that the services of a sufficient number of people can be obtained to attend the burial of the body. The daughter of Henry Jones, who resides near Sippo, was buried Sunday. It was utterly impossible to secure pallbearers, and the only persons who could be induced to enter the house or attend the funeral were Undertaker George Schaffert, of this city, and the Rev Mr. Groff, of Sippo, who performed the funeral services.

Cleo Margery, the 6 year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs Jacob Wise, was the victim of a bad accident Saturday afternoon. At about 4 o'clock the child was standing near the door in her father's business place Above her head there hung a heavy transom. This, in some manner, became loosened and fell, striking the little girl upon the head, inflicting a large and painful cut. Although the shock was a severe one the child held up bravely. A surgeon was called and several stitches were required to close the gash. She is resting easily today and will, no doubt, speedily recover from the effects of the accident

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. David Snyder, of West Tremont street, surprised them Monday night, in recognition of Mrs. Snyder's birthday, and then sat down to progressive euchre. Seven tables were occupied. Mrs. Nelson Maier won the first prize, a cut glass dish, the man's prize going to Mr. Joseph Ehret, who was presented with a cup and saucer. The second ladies' prize, a tooth pick holder, went to Mrs. Louis Rauber, and Mr. Fred Lamb, winning the cut with Mr. Sheridan Maier, was presented with a jumping jack. After the prizes were given a very fine luncheon was served and the guests departed for home having had a very pleasant time.

The sixth of the subscription parties was given at the Massillon Club, Friday evening. Sixty eight people sat down to progressive euchre and many came later for dancing. The game resulted in a victory for Mrs G. L. Albrecht and Mr. Arvine Wales, the former successfully cutting with Mrs. Hicks Brown Mrs Albrecht's prize was a 5 o'clock tea service, and Mr Wales was given a silver nail file After refreshments had been passed Miss Walling played most acceptably for dancing and it was well on towards 2 o'clock before the gay company separated. Among the guests were Mrs. Arthur Brown, of Cleveland; Miss Kuhn, of Detroit; Miss Gates, of Elyria; the Misses McCallam, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Charles Gribble, of Tiffin. The ladies in charge were Mrs J. F. Pocock, Mrs. Wales. Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Gates, Mrs Bahney, Mrs H F. Pocock and Miss Jessie Russell.

MRS. MICHAEL YOUNG.

The Sudden Death of an Estimable Woman Wednesday Morning.

Mrs Michael Young died this morning at 4 o'clock. A few days ago she took a slight attack of pneumonia and grip, which was not thought would be fatal, but resulted in her sudden death and without any apparent pain, this morning, surrounded by her family.

Mrs. Young's maiden name was Rosa Minick. She was 74 years age, and was born August 30th, 1820, at the town of Appleborn, Germany, where she had been married to one John Stockrueser, who thereafter died, and one child, Mrs J. J. Jacobi, of Toledo, resulted by said marriage Afterwards she came to Massillon, in 1853, and was married to our townsman, Mr. Michael Young, soon thereafter, and by said marriage three children, Charles E Young, Otto E Young and Mrs. Ida Young, all of whom reside in this city, survive her

Mrs Young was a devout christian, a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church, and was one of the oldest members of the congregation. The funeral will be held at St. Joseph's church on next Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock

The Railway Trainmen.

W. E Newman, of Galesburg, Ill., grand secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spent Sunday in Massillon. During the course of the afternoon Secretary Newman reorganized the Massillon Branch No 79, O. R T., enrolling seventeen member. During the regular meetings other members will be added to the present list. The officers were elected as follows: Master, Wm. Halbert; vice master, O. O. Spade; secretary, S. S. Thomas; financier, Wm. Eckert. The regular meetings will be held on the first Sunday of each month in the O M B. A. hall, at 1:30 p. m, and the last Sunday at 7:30 p m The organization formerly had a strong branch among the W. & L. E. trainmen in this city, but it collapsed directly after the settlement of the A. R. U. strike, owing to the fact that the financier at that time appropriated the lodge funds. The men paid to him their regular dues but the money was never accounted for. When the financier finally absconded the men learned teat they had never been in good standing as members of the B. of R T., and had one been injured or killed no insurance could have been collected.

Mr. Russell and the Donkey.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan 21 —(By cable to THE INDEPENDENT)—Owing to lack of familiarity with the nature of the Egyptain donkey, Mr. Warren E Russell, an American traveler, was suddenly dismounted about Christmas time, sustaining injuries that were more serious to his feelings than his person. Mr. Russell now requires a certificate of moral character with every lowly beast that he undertakes to ride.

Signs of Spring.

Signs of spring are already visible in Sohnogoloch. Frank Clements, a resident of East Tremont street, observed a live snake crawling about his house, and Tuesday morning Edward Oliver saw a robin perched upon the topmost bough of a tree, sweetly warbling.

WORKING FOR THE MINERS

ENERGETIC MEASURES TAKEN TO AMELIORATE DISTRESS.

Knights of Pythias Propose to Care for Their Own Members—Money and Provisions Sent out From Massillon—Canton Contributes Generously.

The Knights of Pythias expect to care for their own destitute members in the mining regions. Jacob R Schlagel, state deputy, and Capt T S. Bolton, of Canton, went to North Lawrence on Sunday to investigate, and after considerable labor, found about twelve families in absolute want. The Knights have a large membership in North Lawrence, and their resources like everybody else's, are exhausted Recently they built their own hall, but have not yet succeeded in entirely paying for it. The visitors decided, upon their return to telegraph to J. T. Sutphen, of Middletown, grand chancellor, for permission to make an appeal to the various lodges of the county for help for the sufferers. Mr. Schlagel anticipates a generous response Captain Bolton expects that at least $250 in cash will be raised, and turned over to the North Lawrence local K. of P. relief committee.

At a recent meeting of the North Lawrence lodge the officers asked if any of the knights present were in want of food or clothing, stating that the order would do all in its power to assist them. Not a man responded, but later it was discovered that several had applied to the township trustees for aid. One man and his entire family breakfasted that morning on dry bread and warm water. The committee went direct to the house, whereupon the poor fellow broke down and wept, stating that he could no longer refrain from calling upon his brother knights for the means of supplying food to his wife and children.

RELIEF FOR NORTH LAWRENCE.

Up to 4 o'clock Saturday evening the soliciting committee for the North Lawrence sufferers reported the following receipts:

Louis Moser, one sack flour; A J Miller, cash 50 cents; L. Bach, cash 50 cents; Mrs. Ellery, $5; Fred Loeffler, one barrel flour; David Fischer, one-half sack flour; Graze & Sonnhalter, one half barrel flour, two pounds coffee, 50c worth beans; Albright & Co, one bushel potatoes and some sidemeat; Sylvester Burd, 50c; Wm F Breed, order for $2 groceries; S F. Wefler & Bro., one barrel crackers; George Snyder, several pairs shoes; Dr. C. F Porter, 25c; Wainwright Coal Co., order for $10 worth groceries; Mr. Peterson, $1; George Lieberman, a lot of bread; Dr. Groff, 50c; Ed Segner, one half barrel flour; Peter Sailer, $3; Snyder & Pinkle, $1; Al Portmann, 50c,; Suhr & Zepp, several pairs shoes; Hemperly & Jacobs, ten sacks cornmeal; Marks Bros, some clothing; Union National bank, $5; Merchants' National bank, $5; Henry Hansen, two pairs shoes; August Braun, a lot of meat; Mr. Zimmerman, expressman, potatoes and cornmeal; Dielmann Bros, some clothing; Hookway & Foltz, two suits clothes and one pair pants; Ed F. Bahney, $5; C. Siebold, some under wear; Morganthaler & Heister, $2; G F. Breckel, flour and bacon; Frank Crone, some underwear; Sonnhalter Bros., eight chickens.

ACTION IN CANTON.

CANTON, O., Jan. 21.—A mass meeting was held here Sunday to provide relief to the sufferers. A committee was appointed for a general canvass of the city and for the opening of a depot for for donations of supplies

Acting on a suggestion in the mayor's call, several of the churches this morning took up collections and others tonight A collection was also taken at the meeting, and tomorrow morning probably $200 will be forwarded for immediate wants.

Representatives of the infirmary directors stated that for three or four months the authorities had been providing for these people, but had exhausted all the fund available. There were on the list 150 names, representing 750 people.

MINERS' ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual district convention of miners will be held at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, of this city, on January 29 An election of officers and other business will be transacted

A CREAMERY AT WILMOT.

A Lively Letter From a Reliable Correspondent.

WILMOT, Jan. 22.—Godfrey Eckert was down to Blissfield over Sunday.

John Meese had a small fire in his planing mill one day last week, but however, little damage was done.

Mr. Abraham Wilhelm, aged over 80 years, was hauling coal every day the past week

At present Cabout & Co are sawing at George Pfoute's; John Conkle, at William Deberry's; and Joseph Graber at G. Mayforth's, all near town

A creamery at this place is an assured fact. Work was commenced on the new building last week, and will be pushed as fast as possible The stock holders are Wyant Reed & Co, W S Putman, John Longenecker and Truman Palmer, all substantial business men.

The high school scholars, at Dundee, gave an entertainment Thursday evening, the proceeds to be used for purchasing an organ.

There have been many sales of real property in and near Wilmot recently.

On Friday evening of last week a sled load of our young people went to Mt. Eaton. On reaching that place one of the party, Adrian Pfouts, was suddenly taken very ill and was left in charge of Dr. Marshall.

The Rev. Frey closed the series of meetings at the Valley church, and reports three conversions.

Mr. Conrad President.

The directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society have elected S. A. Conrad president, by acclamation. Cullen Welty, of Canton township, was elected vice president. H. A. Wise was elected president by acclamation. For secretary, R T. Tonner and A. J. Dehoff were nominated. The ballot resulted, Dehoff 14, Tonner 6. George Albright was re-elected marshal.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Defendants in Criminal Cases Arraigned in Common Pleas Court.

CANTON, Jan. 22 —The arraignment of criminal cases in common pleas court on Monday resulted as follows:

William McKinney, charged with burglary. McKinney pleaded not guilty and was placed under bond in the sum of $1,000.

Jacob Groves, charged with petit larceny, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. He was fined $10 and sentenced to the workhouse for ten days

Stephen Davis, selling liquor on Sunday, pleaded guilty and was fined $35 and the costs and sentenced to jail for ten days.

Wm. Swope, selling liquor in prohibition townships Swope pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and sentenced to the county jail for ten days.

Michael Gausline, selling liquor in a prohibition township, pleaded not guilty and was placed under $300 bond. Peter Gausline, arraigned on a like charge, also pleaded not guilty and was placed under bond in the same amount

The will of Henry Specht, of Massillon, has been filed for probate

Wm. Readel has been appointed executor of the estate of Rosa Gruber, of Waynesburg.

Marriage licenses have been granted to D. J. Miller and Lucy Richie, of Alliace; Charles Roth and Annie Faher, of Canton; Winfield M Kimberlin and Hattie H. Porter, of Canal Fulton.

CANTON, Jan. 21 —The will of Martin Pflug, late of Massillon, has been filed for probate. The estate is left entirely to the widow during her life.

The Weideman Company has commenced action in court against Mathias Clemens to recover payment for goods delivered amounting to $405.

Frank L. Mobley has been appointed executor of the estate of Mary Mobley, late of Lawrence township

Charles A Krider is the appointed guardian of John and Everet E Mobley, of Lawrence township.

CANTON, Jan. 3 —Jacob Lehman was sentenced to the reform farm by Judge McCarty this morning on a recommendation by said jury. Lehman was indicted on a charge of burglary and larceny.

Jacob Grobe, who was recently bound over from Lake township, charged with petit larceny, pleaded guilty in paobate court this morning. He was sentenced to the workhouse for ten days, and was fined $10 and the costs, $19.34 in all.

J. E. Jordan has been appointed administrator of the estate of Francis Cassidy, of North Lawrence

John B. Slater has been appointed administrator of the estate of Christian Slater, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Charles H Kilgore and Elizabeth Vaughn, of Massillon

THE EFFECTS OF FOOT BALL

Death of Charles Witt After a Delicate Operation.

Charles Witt, a bright young man, who has been in the employ of J H Hunt for the past year, died Tuesday afternoon at the Hunt residence, at about 12:30 o'clock, from the effects of internal injuries with which he has been suffering for several months. One day last summer young Witt had the misfortune to rupture one of the delicate members of the abdomen. By the aid of a truss this was remedied and he suffered no bad effects from his accident

On Thanksgiving Day he played a game of foot ball at Navarre. During the course of the game he removed his truss either because it had broken or because it interfered with his movements, and this action, according to the surgeons who attended him, cost him his life. He grew very ill during the game and was brought to this city, where medical aid was summoned.

An operation was performed which prolonged his life to a considerable extent until on Tuesday it was decided that he must undergo another operation. Young Witt was fully cognizant of his condition and realized that unless an operation was performed there was but one chance in a thousand that he would survive the week, and although the operation was of the most difficult nature there was a possibility that it would be successful Therefore, on the appointed day, Dr. A. P L. Pease, assisted by Drs D. S. Gardner, H B Garrigues and J P. Penberthy, attempted the delicate work of opening his abdomen to reach the injured member, but despite the physicians hopes that he would survive the operation, he died one hour after the doctors had finished their work. He never regained consciousness.

Charles Witt was but 19 years of age and was a favorite with all who knew him. He leaves a mother and several brothers and sisters, living on the Richville road. The funeral will be announced later

Printing at a Print Shop.

The following is an unsolicited note from Garver Bros. & Co., the successful merchants of Strasburg, to THE INDEPENDENT job department:

GENTLEMEN—Allow us to compliment you on the job. If you go ahead this way it will surpass anything gotten out here yet. It is just what we want.

Yours truly,
GARVER BROS & Co.

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY, & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

A TRAMP MAKES TROUBLE.

BUT A PLUCKY DALTON WOMAN PROVES HIS MATCH.

Mrs. Houghton and His Trampship Come to Blows—He Strikes at Her with His Club and She Returns His Fire with Interest—The Bad Man Goes to Jail.

DALTON, Jan 21 —Considerable excitement was created in this place yesterday by the conduct of a burly tramp. The scene of the trouble was at the residence of Frank Brillhart Mrs, Brillhart was at home alone with two small children when she saw the tramp approaching the house, and being naturally afraid of tramps, the frightened woman locked and barred all the doors. She had just made herself and children secure when the tramp demanded admittance and tried to force open the door.

While being thus besieged she saw Mrs. William Houghton coming for a bucket of water. As she came near the tramp she politely asked him to leave. He began to abuse her, using vulgar language and started toward her with a heavy hickory cane in his hand. She saw that he meant mischief and looked for something to defend herself. A broom was close by. She grasped it and as he struck at her she threw up the broom to guard the stroke. The broom broke in three places, she receiving a severe rap on the hand sufficient to draw blood. She thought it best to beat a hasty retreat and bring up reinforcements She ran to the home of Michael Wecht and asked for help. Mr. Wecht responded promptly. Mrs. Houghton picked up a piece of wood about three feet long and started for her bucket of water. The tramp with uplifted cane advanced to meet her. This time she did not wait for him to begin the battle, but made the attack herself, landing a good blow on the head, which tumbled him over into the snow, and when he got up he thought it best not to try her again.

Marshal Kosier arrived and placed the tramp under arrest He refused to give his name, but was identified as an old soldier named Baker living in Holmes county.

Additional Information.

NAVARRE, Jan 18 —Jacob W. Bach, who was killed by a falling rock in the Fisher mine, near Justus, Wednesday, was helping his son Charles to load cars, and was warned that the rock was lose, just a few minutes before the accident happened. The head, hip and leg of the dead man were mashed. It required two men to remove the stone. Mr. Bach was a widower, fifty four years of age, a member of Co. A. 107th Regt. O. V. I., a member of the G A. R and U. V. U. The funeral was held at the house at 10 o'clock, Friday morning. Interment at the German church, between Justus and Beach City Six children survive him, the youngest of whom is five years old.

THE HUMAN EAR.

A Notable Lecture on the Sense of Hearing by Dr. Hartman.

During the course of one of Dr. Hartman's latest lectures at the Surgical Hotel, he said: "Good hearing is essential to health and safety. A continual roaring, cracking and buzzing in the head, which is always produced by partial loss of hearing, is a constant nervous irritation which will gradually undermine the strength. Besides this, even a slight loss of hearing renders anyone more liable to accident, many persons being killed every year because of partial deafness. Many people think that a gradual loss of the sense of hearing is inevitable, and that everyone must submit to it sooner or later. Hence they make no attempt to find a cure This is a great mistake. Loss of hearing, either in the old or young people, is nearly always due to chronic catarrh of the head or middle ear"

Catarrhl deafness is due to catarrh of the throat passing up through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear. The catarrh in rare cases originates in and remains confined to the middle ear. The syptoms are: Roaring, cracking, buzzing in the ear, with gradually increasing difficulty in hearing. If not cured the hearing will be entirely destroyed. When the case has not already gone too far before the treatment is begun Peruna will cure every case. It is only after catarrh has destroyed portions of the middle ear that Peruna fails to cure. All such cases should write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O, for further advice.

A book on la grippe, coughs, colds, catarrh, etc., will be sent free to any address by the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O.

Pilest Pilest Pilest

Dr. Williams's Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief Dr. Williams's Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and $1 per box. Williams Mfg. Co., Props, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly

A rounded spoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does better work than a heaping spoonful of others.

Bread and cake raised with Cleveland's Baking Powder keep their freshness and flavor.

"Pure" and "Sure."

THE FRANCHISE HOLDS.

A REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE TELEPHONE MATTER.

The Council Concludes That the Central Union Telephone Company Has Come to Stay—That Fire Hose Injunction—Hose Co No 3 Wants to be Properly Enrolled.

The Tuesday night session of the city council was an extremely short one. The members present were Messrs Reed, Segner, Graza, Matthews and President Young. At the close of the meeting Mr. Matthews's motion to adjourn for two weeks was unanimously carried.

The street commissioner's report for two weeks ending December 22, was read, and on Mr. Hering's motion, the amount, $20 25, for improving Tremont street, and $91.67, for general work, was placed to the commissioner's credit. A second report for the two weeks ending January 19, was read and the amount, $76.25, was also placed to Mr. Vogt's credit, on Member Hering's motion.

The clerk, E. B Bayliss, read a communication from Mayor Schott where in the latter stated that he had been notified by Sheriff Doll that the city had been enjoined from entering into contract with the Chicago Hose Company, and that unless an answering petition was filed not later than January 18 the injunction would be made perpetual. The mayor also reported that he had countermanded the order forwarded by the fire committee and enclosed a letter of acknowledgement from the Chicago firm. This report was accepted and placed on file on a motion by Mr. Reed.

Fire Chief Burkle presented a report from G C. Hale, of Kansas City, stating that the supreme court had rendered a decision in his (Hale's) favor regarding the ownership of the Hale patent harness swinger.

A petition from the members of Hose Company No. 3 requesting the council to appoint them as firemen according to the city ordinance was read and referred to the fire committee with the solicitor and chief on Mr. Segner's motion.

The residents of the second ward petitioned the council to place an electric street light at the corner of Borden and Waechter streets. On Mr Hering's motion this petition was referred to the committee on lights for investigation.

The paving and grading committee members were granted another week before reporting in regard to Commissioner Vogt's bill for work in State street.

Mr. Hering, of the finance committee, stated that that body had met the board of trade committee jointly regarding the town clock fund, but had arrived at no definite conclusion.

The select committee authorized to make an investigation in regard to the franchise granted the Midland Telephone Company, reported as follows:

To the City Council, Massillon, O.

The committee to whom was submitted the resolution in relation to the unlimited franchise granted the Midland Telephone Company, beg leave to report as follows:

Section 3471 of the Revised Statutes of the state of Onio, says that "the provisions of chapter 4, relating to magnetic telegraph companies, shall apply to any company organized to construct any line or lines of telephone. Section 3458 provides that any such company may enter upon land and appropriate so much thereof as may be deemed necessary for the erection and maintenance of its poles, wires and other necessary fixtures. Section 3461 provides "when any lands authorized to be appropriated to the use of a company are subject to the easement of a street, alley, public way, or other public use, within the limits of any city or village, the mode of use shall be such as shall be agreed upon between the municipal authorities of the city or village and the company; and if they cannot agree, or the municipal authorities unreasonably delay to enter into any agreement, the probate court of the county, in a proceeding instituted for the purpose, shall direct in what mode such line shall be constructed along such street, alley, or public way so as not to incommode the public in the use of the same; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any municipal corporation to demand or receive any compensation for the use of a street, alley or public way beyond what may be necessary to restore the pavement to its former state of usefulness." These rights are granted to railroad companies, telegraph companies and telephone companies by the state legislature and the mode of use merely is to be determined by agreement between the city and the company, and this agreement with the telephone company is the same as an unlimited right of way granted a railway company. We further find that an ordinance authorizing a telephone company to maintain lines on its streets, without limitation as to time, when adopted and acted upon by the company by a compliance with its conditions, becomes a contract which the city cannot abolish or alter without the consent of the company The city council, in November, 1891, having by resolution asked permission to place its fire alarm wires on the poles of said company and obtained permission so to do, and also having obtained the free use of four telephones for the city and a reduction of 25 per cent. for city officials, makes a contract between the city and said company which cannot be changed or abrogated by the city without the consent of said company.

Respectfully submitted,
E. G WILLISON,
City Solicitor.
WAYNE MATTHEWS,
WM. REED

On Mr Hering's motion the report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Hering's motion to advise the solicitor to commence action against the C, L & W. and Ft. Wayne railroad companies to recover the amount of Mrs Stahl's claim, $1,614 73, paid by the city, was unanimously carried

The Independent Company's bill of $17 25 was ordered paid.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Bozard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co, Pa, says: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister

Catarrh

In Its Worst Form

Life Almost a Burden

A Glorious Change Due Solely to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. C. King
Geneva, Ohio.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and therefore it can only be cured by a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read what it did for Mrs. King, concisely expressed in her own voluntary words:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—From a grateful heart I write what your grand medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me. Five bottles cured me of catarrh in its worst form. I think it was only a matter of time, when it would have ended in

Bronchial Consumption.

I can scarcely realize wherein a few months ago life was almost a burden, sick and discouraged, now I am Well and Happy, gaining flesh and a new being. And all owing to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I will never be without it. Yours gratefully. MRS. CLARK KING, Geneva, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

On my entire stock of Furniture

Call and See that We Mean Business!

at **HIGERD'S, 53 S. Erie Street**

Undertaking in all its branches. Night and Sunday Calls answered from 89 North Hill street.

Just What You Want—A Pair of Those

Fine Beaver Gauntlet Gloves For Driving.

Wool Caps, Double Knit, 35 and 50c. | *Wool Gloves, 25 and 50c.*

Single Roll Knit Caps. 25, 35 and 50c. | *Saxony Wool Mitts, 50c.*

UNDERWEAR. **BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.** HOSIERY.

Heavy Jersey Shirts, 50c. *Fine Flannel Shirts.*

This is invoicing time and we are opening Startling Bargains to make Room for Spring Stock.

Sabana Latest Collar, Waldorf Latest Link Cuff.

SPANGLER & CO. Bargain Hat House.

Star Dress and Percale Shirts Latest Out.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MINERS ARE IN DISTRESS.

APPEALS FOR AID SENT TO GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

Public Meetings Held at North Lawrence and Canal Fulton—Help to be Effective Needed Immediately — Mayor Schott Takes Prompt Steps in the Matter.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 17.—A large meeting of citizens was held in the rink, last evening. It was stated by several, from personal knowledge, that many families were out of food, shoes and wearing apparel, and had no means of securing them. The following committee was instructed to appeal to the Governor of Ohio for help in money food and clothing: Isaac Sandwith, chairman; R. A. Pollock, secretary and treasurer; John Morgan, Ludwig Evans, Thomas Dale. Address all to this committee, or to the chairman, Isaac Sandwith.

Our town is in destitute circumstances at present, owing to the long struggle between the miners and operators, and the time has come when speedy action is necessary, as many children are compelled to stay indoors these winter days for the want of shoes, and when they retire there is hardly any assurance for the next day's food, and with such conditions upon us the citizens called the meeting Wednesday evening, and declared that something had to be done to help the suffering. If the mines should resume work it will be some time before a pay is had.

ACTION IN MASSILLON.

The substance of THE INDEPENDENT'S information concerning destitution in the mining district was taken to Mayor Schott by a reporter this morning. Mr. Schott promptly dropped his other duties and waited upon members of the council and thirty or forty business men. Many opinions were expressed, but it was commonly agreed that whatever the cause, innocent women and children must not be permitted to starve in Stark county. Mayor Schott was frequently told that whereas the Hocking Valley women were innocent sufferers, the Massillon miners had brought trouble upon themselves, but in every case it was admitted that the matter must not go by default. After much consultation it was decided to send a committee to North Lawrence immediately to make a personal investigation, after which such steps will be taken as the necessities warrant. Mayor Schott and Jonas Lutz are now in North Lawrence for the purpose named.

AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 17.—A number of our coal miners who have been out of employment for eleven long months, who are out of funds, their families in want and suffering for the necessaries of life, and the township poor fund exhausted, met in the town hall and resolved to appeal to the governor for aid. A petition was drawn up and signed by some seventy five which is to be forwarded to the governor. They feel that they have the same right to ask for assistance from the state as their suffering fellow workmen from other districts who have appealed.

IN THE NORTH END.

AKRON, Jan. 17.—The condition of the miners in and around Lake View, a mining settlement a few miles south of this city, is startling. They are absolutely destitute and are actually suffering for the want of any kind of sustenance. For the past nine months the men have had but six weeks' work and during that time they were employed only about half time.

Daniel Phelps, on of the men, was in the city today soliciting aid. He told a pitiable tale of the sufferings. Many of the miners have large families and these are almost at starvation point. With no money, no work, or credit, and nothing to eat, the situation that confronts them is terrible. Food and clothing have been sent to the families from this city.

The same conditions prevail at Thomastown. A meeting of the drivers, who, the miners claim, are to blame for the existing state of affairs, because they refuse to go to work under the rate fixed by the arbitration committee, and the miners, will be held this afternoon. An effort will be made to induce the drivers to go to work. If they refuse the diggers will drive. These men are almost all employed by the Lake View Coal Co, and occupy houses owned by the company.

HELP FOR HUNGRY MINERS

Mr. Jonas Lutz and Mayor Schott, who volunteered to go to North Lawrence last week, to inquire into the condition of the miners and their families there, report as follows:

"We met Mr. Henry Mullen, district president of the miners; Isaac Sandwith, chairman of the citizens' meeting held last Wednesday night, and R. A. Pollock, secretary of said meeting. We learned from them that said meeting was attended by about one hundred men, most all of them heads of families. All present expressed themselves as that it would be suicidal to furthedeny the absolute destitution throughout the town; men who formerly felt ashamed to admit their poverty, admitted that it was no longer a possibility to conceal their real condition. owners of small properties have borrowed until brrowing has become an impossibility; men who had credit have exhausted the same. Storekeepers have furnished all kinds of goods, but their furnishing power is about at an end.

"The miners all went to work this morning except at Clover Hill mine, where there exists a difficulty about the size of the screens. But even should the miners have steady work until next pay day, which will be about the 10th of next month; they have to be aided until then. It was agreed that a citizens' committee of North Lawrence canvas the town from house to house, to ascertain who is in immediate want, said committee to come to Massillon next Saturday morning, to meet a committee of citizens here who would assist them in their solicitations

"All generous-hearted people are appealed to, and anything in the line of eatables, flour, potatoes, meat beans, etc., as well as shoes and clothing, will be thankfully received. The soliciting committee will be furnished with proper credentials, so that no advantage can be taken by anyone not authorized to make collections. Let us be generous toward our neighbors and let us help them to bridge over this difficulty.

"Let us also hope, however, that strikes, by which so much hardship has been brought about, be things of the past; may the time be near at hand when employers and employes meet each other in a friendly manner to adjust amicably all questions concerning their mutual welfare."

FROM HENRY MULLEN.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 18.—It is true that an appeal has been made to the public and also to Governor McKinley on behalf of the many suffering families in our little village. Many of our people have been existing on very light rations for months, and the township has given support until the limit has been reached. Our storekeepers have carried many along until now they are about bankrupt. It is true that the men have mostly resumed work, but it will be about a month before they will have a pay. Men can not work when their stomachs are empty, hence this appeal. We learn that the good people of Massillon are alive to our situation and are ready to contribute enough to relieve the present need We have always found the people of Massillon to be our friends and in this instance we only ask that they contribute what will relieve present suffering, and we hope that the governor will also respond to our appeal, and see to it that none of our people will suffer from want. On behalf of the miners I desire to thank the generous hearted people of Massillon for the noble support they have given us heretofore, and I trust that when our committee calls on them this time that they will meet us with that kind, generous support for which we all know and thank them. The committee which was chosen to conduct this relief matter, is: Isaac Sandwith, pres.; R. A. Pollock, Sec.; Lotwig Evans, Thos. Dale and John Morgan. All relief should be sent to Mr. Sandwith or Mr. Pollock. This committee is making a canvass of all the destitute families, and will see to it that no one will be forgotten as soon as relief comes.

I am respectfully yours,
HENRY MULLEN.

OPERATORS WILL HELP.

Immediately after filing the foregoing report with THE INDEPENDENT, Mayor Schott and Jonas Lutz, acting upon a suggestion, visited Operators Pocock, Albright and Burton, to learn whether the operators as a body would not consent to advance pay to their men. It was agreed that if they would be willing to do so, it would be unnecessary to go outside of Stark county for aid, and immediate relief could be extended. Their mission was entirely successful. Without detailing what was said in each case, it may be briefly stated that the operators expressed a cordial willingness to advance money to their respective employes, who were in need and who would take the trouble to ask for it. They had responded to all individual calls in this manner, and were willing it should be known that they would treat all cases alike. As the miners seemed to feel that their greatest danger lay in the fact that pay day is still some weeks off, the co operation in the part of their employers greatly relieve the strain.

GOVERNOR M KINLEY'S LETTER

Answering an inquiry from THE INDEPENDENT, Governor McKinley encloses a copy of a letter addressed by him to Mayor McCadden, of Canal Fulton. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS, Jan 16, 1895

MY DEAR SIR: I am this moment in receipt of your letter calling my attention to the distress in your locality. I have no doubt that the large cities of Stark county will respond cheerfully to any calls for assistance within the county, and I respectfully suggest to you that you write to the mayors of the cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance as you have written to me. I will be glad to know what response they make if you will be kind enough to advise me. I believe this will be better than a general appeal such as I might make. At all events, I think it is best first to bring the matter to the attention of the people of Stark county, whose generosity is so well known that I am confident they will make ready and generous response.

Very truly yours,
WM MCKINLEY.

FROM CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 18.—The settlement of the miners' difficulty, no doubt, was brought about in the very nick of time "Our poor fund is entirely exhausted," said Township Trustee W. B Kirk, "and if this strike had continued much longer I don't know what we would have done. As it is, the miners will not receive any pay for several weeks, and help must be obtained from some resource. In our little village we have about thirty very needy cases, ten of which are really destitute. The miners have appealed to the governor for aid, and it is quite imperative that they should have it. The grocery stores have commenced to operate their business on a strictly cash basis, and many worthy but needy families who have enjoyed an unlimited credit are suffering greatly. People have come to me for succor, but as our fund has been exhausted during the long strike we cannot help them. The miners feel confident that the governor will respond to their appeal."

RELIEF IN THE NORTH END

AKRON, Jan. 18.—The coal miners of Thomastown and Lake Vines, this county, several hundred in number, have sent an appeal for aid to this city. They have had work for only six weeks since April and are starving. In a few hours a caravan of several wagons loaded with provisions was started on a mission of mercy and an organ sed effort is being made by the charitable of the town to continue the work. The miners are willing to work at the terms given by the board of arbitration, but the drivers refuse to go back.

SENATOR BRICE'S AID.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — Senator Brice has directed his Lima agent to distribute 100 barrels of flour and 100 tons of coal among the Hocking Valley sufferers. He also gives $200 cash.

HELP FOR THE HUNGRY.

Isaac Sandwith, chairman, John Morgan and Thomas Dale, representing the destitute village of North Lawrence came to Massillon Saturday, to collect food and clothing. Mayor Schott pilated them about, and they are well pleased with the success of their visit. They will return with enough to satisfy the most urgent requirements, and will then resume the work, and ship the contributions by freight. People who have food, clothing of all sorts, and especially children's shoes, will please send the same to the mayor's office, properly labeled. The committee has only canvassed in and around the immediate vicinity of North Lawrence, and find fifty-three men, fifty six women and 186 children in pressing need. Eight families are absolutely destitute. One of the gentleman said in the office of THE INDEPENDENT:

"North Lawrence is barefoot. We did not realize until a day or two ago how sore our straits were Then, without warning, we found that our people, who had been enduring in patience, could be silent no longer, and our women talked the matter over and we decided to ask for help. It falls hardest on the children. The little money we do get we spend on food, and the men must have clothes in which to work So the children, who cannot work, must go without shoes and stockings, and they get very little to eat. We have kept our trouble from each other until now, and we find that for months whole families have been living on crusts of dry bread, dried peas and beans. A little soup and a few crusts is not enough for men who want to do a full day's work. On Tuesday a lady died who would doubtless have lived had she been properly nourished. She had been a school teacher in England, and came to Lawrence about a year ago with her husband. They struck the hard times and could get nothing. A baby came to them a short time ago, and the husband could not provide the little things his family needed. No outcry was made, and the poor thing quietly died These daily scenes would touch the hardest heart, and we are very glad that the generous treatment we are receiving will enable us to take home relief."

A CARD FROM MR. MULLINS.

MR EDITOR—My attention was called to a publication in the Cleveland Leader today to the effect that I had shipped a car load of provisions to relieve the miners at North Lawrence. This is incorrect. There is this much foundation for the report, namely, that ten days or two weeks ago I had arranged to send some supplies to that place to be given to needy families amongst my employes, but when I found that they were not disposed to go to work I concluded there could be no urgent necessity for such relief, and did not make the shipment. There has been but one case of actual suffering reported to me, and to relieve it I gave Mr. James Brown, township trustee, a sum of money to be expended for the benefit of the family mentioned. I am today issuing orders on the stores in Lawrence to all my employes who request the same for amounts sufficient to meet present needs, and will give out similar orders Saturday next if desired I have instructed my superintendent to state to the miners that if there are any families or individuals in urgent want who cannot be relieved in this way I will furnish them with supplies regardless of the standing of such families or individuals on our pay roll.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES MULLINS

WOOSTER, O., Jan 18, 1895

THE DRIVERS' CONVENTION.

Concluding Action of the Wednesday Meeting.

The final action of the drivers in convention assembled Wednesday afternoon, was obtained at so late an hour that it was dismissed in two lines. The resolutions in full follow:

Whereas, The drivers of the Massillon district believe that by persisting in our demand for the $1 75 per day, which we sincerely believe to be our due, we realize that our action is causing the mines to lie idle, and knowing as we do that the miners are not in condition to further remain idle, therefore be it

Resolved, That we declare the strike at an end after today on condition that each and every driver or day man who has been on strike for the $1 75 gets back to his former position.

Resolved, That we recommend that in future each and every man employed in the mines become a member of the U. M. W. of A., and that we pledge our support to carry this into effect

Resolved, That if these resolutions be concurred in that we notify our operators that we are ready to resume work at once on the above condition.

W O KREIGER,
T. EDWARDS,
O. THOMAS,
O. MOSSOP.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

MARRIED MANY YEARS.

THE DEATH OF MRS. STANSBURY NEAR PIGEON RUN.

Perhaps the Oldest Married Couple in Stark County—United to William Stansbury at the Age of 17—Their Golden Wedding Celebrated Sixteen Years Ago.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Stansbury, wife of William Stansbury, an aged and respected farmer who resides near Pigeon Run, occurred about 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Lung trouble, together with feebleness and infirmities arising from old age, was the cause of her death. The funeral was held at the old homestead at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Interment in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs Elizabeth Stansbury, whose maiden name was Armstrong, was born on August 5, 1811. When 17 years of age she was married to William Stansbury, who, together with several children, survives her. They settled on a farm near Pigeon Run immediately upon being married, and there they have resided ever since. Mrs. Stansbury was held in the highest esteem by her neighbors and all who knew her.

William Stansbury, husband of the deceased, is 87 years of age, and up until the time of his wife's death they were considered one of the oldest married couples in the country, and without doubt the most aged couple in the township. They celebrated their golden wedding many years ago, and it was one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the county.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

John Lowe Receives a Letter From Distant Relatives

Mrs. Louise Moore, of Fordsburg, South Africa, writes to her uncle, John Lowe, sr. Under the date of November 15 she says: "This is our spring, and we are enjoying it all we can. I think I never saw prettier homes in my life. They are nearly all one story houses with wide verandas. The lawns are lovely, and we have all the latest Yankee patents, including sprinklers. We have orange groves and blooming trees, and many pretty places outside of the city, usually crowded on Sundays to hear the band concerts.

"My husband took me to see the works of the Robinson Gold Mining Co. recently. They employ 1,000 Kaffirs, and as my husband had been manager before his return to America, many of the boys knew him. They all shouted "Saka bona, boss" (good day boss) and asked all manners of childish questions. Of course all this was in Kaffir.

"I went out to the Kaffir church and listened to a service The minister had two interpreters. He would say a sentence in Dutch, and then it would be repeated in Zulu and Basuto. I shall never forget the funny black faces that they turned upwards during the singing. I have picked up many Kaffir expressions—enough to make the kitchen boy and the wash boy understand me."

PRIZE FIGHTERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Takes a Hand in Popular "Sport."

CANTON, Jan. 19.—The grand jury returned indictments late yesterday afternoon, against George Caton, of Cleveland, and Jack Yoder, of Pittsburg, the principals in the North Industry prize fight. Steve Davis, in whose saloon the mill took place, was also indicted for keeping his saloon open on Sunday morning after the fight. Sheriff Doll has issued warrants for the arrest of the three men. Caton and Yoder are not in the county at present.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward—R. W. McCaughey to Mary Wendling, lots No. 1985 86

T. Henry Smith to Louisa Sibila lots 957-58, $900

Massillon, second ward—P. G. Albright to Sarah Keller, lot No. 911, $250

Tuscarawas township — George E. Kimber to Thomas Stanford, lot No. 8, East Greenville.

Sugar Creek township—Gabriel Putman to Christian Kayler, lot No. 129, $100.

Christian Kayler to Josiah Stepper lot No. 122, $100.

A Birthday Surprise.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1895, was a very pleasant day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Steele, of Tuscarawas township. It was the 59th birthday for Mrs. Steele, and the Moffitts, Oberlins, Hershies, Christmans, Erbs, Andersons, Hustons and many others, together with the three children, thought they would help her to celebrate. After the noon hour, in which the credit of the neighborhood for "good things" was fully sustained, the Rev. Mr. Berkey, pastor of the family, called the guests to a short musical, literary and devotional programme. Prayer was offered by the Rev. N. E. Moffitt. After Scripture reading by the Rev. Mr Berkey, he spoke of life under its various figures, but said that upon the whole life was not all shadow. Bright days, like the present, come, and there is a peculiar pleasure to parents with an unbroken family to meet with their friends and neighbors on these anniversaries

The Rev. Mr. Moffitt spoke of the fact that father and mother Steele had known him longer than he had known himself He spoke very kindly of the high regard in which the host and hostess had always been held; he encouraged the cultivation of the spirit as manifested in this gathering—as it was the manifestation of the Christ spirit to "love one another."

The Rev. Mr. Steele, oldest son, pastor of Grace Reformed church, Tiffin, spoke of what a rich inheritance it was to be born in a christian home, and reared under the kindly influence of such a neighborhood. He thanked the people for their high appreciation of his parents, as expressed in the gathering, and in the kindly spoken words. Old and young seemed to appreciate this day of friendly unity.

THAT NEW BUILDING.

C. L. McLain & Co. will Erect a Handsome and Substantial Structure.

As heretofore stated, the house of C. L McLain & Co, wholesale grocers, have let the contract for their new building, to be used exclusively in their own business, and to be completed by August 1st, 1895 It will be five stories high, 112 feet long and seventy feet wide. Its plan of construction will be new to Massillon, and along the lines now generally adopted in large office blocks. A steel frame, composed of Z bar columns, and I beams will first be erected upon the foundation, and the outside walls thereafter will go up. These will be made of stock brick, and street front facings of Warbhorst & Co.'s mottled pressed brick with white sand stone trimmings.

The contract was let, as stated Friday, to the Willis & Lind Lumber Co., who get the entire work, except the steel construction, for $16,977. The steel construction goes to the Massillon Bridge Co. for $8,913. A part of the foundation was laid last fall by John Minehart for $1,900 and he will do all the mason work required for the remainder of the building, under sub-contract. The entire building will cost upwards of $30,000 when completed. The architect is W. P. Gintner, of Akron, who has succeeded in designing not only a fine building for its purpose, but a very handsome one as well. The new structure will far surpass any business house in town.

JUSTICE SIBILA EXPLAINS.

He Did Not Know That Young Marks was so Bad.

Criticisms have been passed by many people upon the action of Justice Sibila in the Marks case, which was settled in his court on Friday. Although alleged to be guilty of forgery, the charge preferred against Marks by Joseph Grass, of this city, was that of obtaining money under false pretenses. "When I imposed the sentence on young Marks," said Justice Sibila when speaking of the affair, "I had no idea that he was such an old offender, and had I known this I would have dealt much more severely with him. But as it is he will spend about seventy or eighty days in the workhouse. The maximum penalty for this offense is $100 fine and sixty days in jail, and the minimum sentence is $10 and costs. I fined him $20 and costs, and I thought this sufficient, as he had only obtained $16 by this method The man whose name he forged to the notes has the privilege of beginning proceedings against him on a charge of forgery. In this case I would be obliged to bind him over to court, as this charge would be beyond my jurisdiction."

Parties at Dalton.

DALTON, Jan. 19 —On Tuesday evening three sled loads of both old and young held a nickel social at the home of David Rudy. On Wednesday evening Mr. Miller, superintendent of the high school, procured a team and sled of David Gardner, and took his pupils over to Orrville. While on their way they met a sled load of Orrvilleites wending their way toward Dalton, who spent the evening at Frank Koeler's. A sled load from Wooster was also down the same evening and stopped at C. B Feasel's.

On Thursday Sam Stiner and Gust Aiken took the grammar room pupils over to Orrville, returning in the evening. Three sled loads of young people went over to Fulton in the evening The home of Mrs. Belle Wynn was also made merry by the arrival of a party of young people

Mr. and Mrs. Stuck spent yesterday with Mr. Stuck's parents near Justus.

Mrs. Laura Amman, of Orrville, came over Wednesday to try the sleighing.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wilcox, a son.

Born, to the Rev. Yoder and wife, a daughter.

Mrs Nettie Kautsch, of Massillon, is visiting her mother.

A tramp was arrested yesterday and placed in the lockup for disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Tom Cully is suffering from a cancer on the back of the neck.

Mrs. Mary Mobley.

Mrs. Mary Mobley was born near West Brookfield, April 29, 1828, and died January 12, 1895, aged 66 years, 8 months and 12 days. She was the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Slusser) Augustine, who died of cholera, near Brookfield, in 1834. She was married to John Mobley, of Canal Fulton, April 28, 1847. Three children were born of this union, Charles, Frances and Ellsworth. All are now dead. She leaves three grandchildren, Frank L, and John M. Mobley, of Canton, and E E. Mobley, of Doylestown. She had five sisters and two brothers, of whom only two are living, viz: Mrs. Samuel Krider, living with her son, Charles, in this city, and Wm Augustine, of Tuscarawas township. Her oldest sister was the first white female child born west of the Tuscarawas river. Her funeral at Canal Fulton, Tuesday, was largely attended.

Discussions at Richville

The first session of the Richville literary society was held Thursday evening, January 17, and the opening was marked by the presence of a large assemblage, which was well entertained by declamations, compositions and select readings, all of which were creditably rendered The feature of the exercises was the discussion of the question asking for the political enfranchisement of women, affirmed by B. L. Ayers and A. B. Camp; opposed by D. F. Banker and C. W. Metzger. Decision in favor of the negative. The exercises were interspersed with vocal selections, to the delight of the audience. Next session Thursday evening, January 24. Everybody cordially invited. Question for next meeting's discussion: "Resolved, That the President and United States senators should be elected by popular vote.

WHEN SPRING COMES.

HANDSOME SUITS FOR MORE SUNNY DAYS.

Olive Harper Looks Ahead, as Usual, For Popular Styles—New Coats For Spring, Novelties In Trimming, Color and Cloths For New Suits.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—To be sure, gentle spring has not arrived yet, but women at least know that it is on the way. Already alert eyes notice the fact that there are certain mysterious long boxes set in corners of the importing dressmakers' houses and covered care-

EARLY SPRING COSTUMES.

lessly with papers and other rubbish, and the experienced woman does not ask to see what is exposed on frames, on counters and on the living figures. She wants to see what those boxes contain, for she knows well they contain the real harbingers of spring. Sometimes she can get a view of them, sometimes she can't, for the rivalry is strong between the importers, and each is afraid the other will learn her secrets, which means that she will lose her profits and custom. Perhaps my powers of persuasion are better than usual, but in any case I saw the contents of the hidden boxes. And what was in them? Why, coats, jackets and spring suits, and such beauties!

That is one of the reasons why I say spring is coming. The fur has in these diminished to simple garniture and adornment. It is not added as a means of warmth, but comforts chiefly by its beauty.

Let me begin systematically. There was a beige and green cloth suit that was simply a dream of beauty, and, oh, so chic! The skirt, of beige, was left open in front over a narrow panel of green cloth. All the rest was laid in deep kilt plaits. The bottom had two rows of stitching. This skirt was sewed to the waist, which was cut in form of a basque and had a narrow basque fly attached. The waist closed invisibly and was ornamented with six large fancy wooden buttons. There were revers and flat collar of marten opening over a green veston. There was a short military cape over the arms and back, tailor stitched and lined with scarlet silk. The whole inside was lined with taffeta. There was a green velvet toque, with a brown curling feather

Another handsome costume had a tailor stitched skirt of beef's blood armure and a slate colored cloth coat, tight, with a plastron front and ripple bertha. This was bound with a narrow band of brown fur. The sleeves were plaited to the elbow, and the bertha stood up aggressively. A large felt hat of slate gray had plumes to match and red vel-

EARLY SPRING COSTUMES

vet bows. Hats to match come with all these imported gowns, and often little fancy muffs.

One costume already ordered was of old rose cloth. The skirt was plain, but exquisitely made, and had a flat plait in the back. The coat to go with it is hard to define. It fits the waist like a glove, and the skirt is flaring and reaches nearly to the knees, as do all the new jackets or coats. This closes invisibly in the front and has five very narrow bands of fur across the front of the waist. There is an oblong revers, edged with braid, which gives the effect of an open coat. A very wide sprung collar of the same materials as that in the cuffs and revers—viz, terra cotta cloth—is laid out on the shoulders and bound with fur. With this was a large hat of old rose felt, trimmed with a terra cotta bow and plumes.

Dark blue covert cloth was another handsome suit for early spring This had a plain skirt, but the coat had stitched insets all around in every seam. There were deep pocket laps and cuffs and two wide pointed revers of natural sealskin. There was a cunning little bonnet of blue velvet, with brown bow and strings, and no other ornament The waist portion is fastened by three large buttons.

There were many other beautiful suits among those boxes, but no more space to mention them in, but I may sum up by saying that all the trimming I saw on any of the skirts was where the skirt showed two colors, and the upper one was pinked in intricate patterns, allowing the under one to show beneath.

OLIVE HARPER.

CONSUMPTION

SO PRONOUNCED By the Physicians SEVERE COUGH At Night Spitting Blood Given Over by the Doctors!

LIFE SAVED BY AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Seven years ago, my wife had a severe attack of lung trouble which the physicians pronounced consumption The cough was extremely distressing, especially at night, and was frequently attended with the spitting of blood. The doctors being unable to help her, I induced her to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was surprised at the great relief it gave Before using one whole bottle, she was cured, so that now she is quite strong and healthy That this medicine saved my wife's life, I have not the least doubt." — K. MORRIS, Memphis, Tenn.

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This man got wet.
DONT GET WET TOWER'S FISH BRAND FISH BRAND SLICKERS WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

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Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of Special Disease, can here find a safe and speedy cure CHARGES REASONABLE, especially to the poor
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THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

POINT SYSTEM OF READING FOR THE BLIND.

The Old Block Idea Discarded—First Invention Made by the Son of a Poor Weaver of Picardy—The Kleidograph and Rapid Writing.

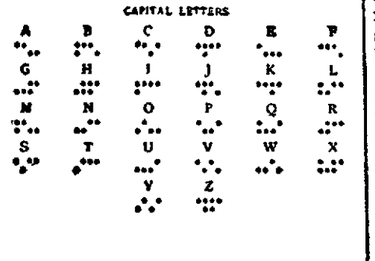
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Rudyard Kipling is to talk to the blind through their finger tips. "The Jungle Book" is to be printed in characters that will convey his story to the brain through the sense of touch, instead of the sense of sight, by the American Printing House For the Blind. The characters used are what are known as the "New York point," now generally accepted throughout the world as the best and simplest medium of silent communication with the minds whose windows are darkened with the eternal shades of night.

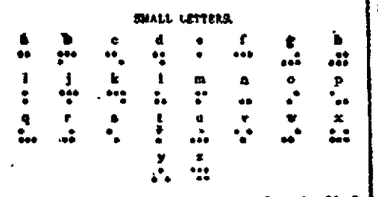
It was Valentin Hauy, the son of a poor linen weaver of Picardy, who first conceived the idea of embossed signs or letters to convey meaning to the blind apart from spoken words. This was in the year 1771. Attempts had been made before to educate the blind through their sense of touch, the most noteworthy being that of Nicholas Saunderson, the blind Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge. He devised an arithmet-

THE ALPHABET.

CAPITAL LETTERS



SMALL LETTERS.



ical slate or chart, in 1707, but it died when he did. A maker of nautical instruments in Liverpool brought out something similar in London about the same time, but it apparently received no encouragement, for nothing, except the mere mention of it as an "ingenious fancy," was ever heard of it again. Hauy was really the Gutenberg of the art of printing raised characters. His idea was the "line" idea—the printing of script in raised lines. He knew nothing of "points." It was not until 1819 that this plan was thought of. Captain Charles Barbier, a French artillery officer, saw how difficult it was for even the most sensitive fingered blind man to distinguish the difference between Roman letters, many of whose outlines are very much alike. The thought came to Captain Barbier in a dream, it is said, that, instead of the Roman letters, he would substitute raised points or dots, and these should be so placed as to represent the 36 principal sounds of the French language. He made them by indenting a thick sheet of paper with a blunt stylus or peg. This was the foundation of the point system. It was entirely phonetic.

The Braille Method.

In 1835 Louis Braille of Paris, who had been blind from childhood, improved on Barbier's idea. He invented the Braille slate, which is in use to this day. Its bed is of sheet brass, which is marked horizontally with shallow grooves, about one-tenth of an inch apart. This is fitted into a wooden frame. Across the bed is stretched a narrow strip of brass, divided into rectangular cells. There is a peg at each end which fits into holds in the frame, and the strip can be moved up and down the slate at pleasure. It is the guide for the pupil's fingers. When he wishes to write, he takes a short, blunt piece of wire, which is fitted into a handle (it looks like a shoemaker's awl), and pricks the letter into the paper, without breaking it, through the rectangular cells, working from right to left. When the paper is taken out and turned over, the points or dots made by the blunt stylus are read from left to right, just as ordinary print is read.

Braille's writing frame was as important an addition to the making of embossed characters as the stereotyping foundry was to the art of printing from types. It did not attract as much attention at the time of its first appearance as it did in later years.

The systematic education of the blind began in the United States about 1830. The first institution was opened in New York in 1832 and the next in Philadelphia in 1833. In the latter the late James G. Blaine was at one time a teacher. Boston followed Philadelphia, and the superintendent went to Europe to study the methods of institutions of a like character there.

The superintendent of the Boston school apparently knew nothing of the point system. If he did, he did not believe in it, for his pupils studied raised lines, instead of the punched up points. It was an angular sort of Roman character and became known as the Boston letter. The Philadelphia institution had a line letter of its own. New York adopted the Boston idea, and all its literature was slowly and laboriously turned out according to that method from 1840 until 1863.

It was just after the battle of Gettysburg, and at a time when the country was in a state of feverish anxiety, that William B. Wait became superintendent of the New York Institution For the Blind. Public attention was occupied with the great struggle between the north and south, and the new superintendent did not find much to strengthen his hands in a new work. He had been educated for the legal profession, but was forced to abandon it at the very outset of his career because of ill health. Possessing a natural talent for imparting instruction to others, he entered earnestly and heartily upon his work and in a very short time had reorganized the school and its methods.

Mr. Wait's entrance on this field 31 years ago marked an epoch in the education of the blind. He abolished the line letter entirely and in its place put the point. But he did more than this. After many months of patient study of the various systems of printing and a close analysis of the Braille idea he decided upon a radical change, fully as radical as though a teacher came forward today and introduced reading from right to left instead of from left to right.

William B. Wait's Innovation.

Mr. Wait found that, while Braille's principle was the true one and infinitely superior to the line letter, it wasted a great deal of space. In fingering the dots the pupil read them vertically—that is, from the top of the page down to the bottom. Mr. Wait decided to place the characters so they might be read with the fingers horizontally across the page. This was a bold innovation and did not meet with favor. He persisted, and in 1868 he tried to get the Boston and Philadelphia institutions to co-operate with him and decide upon a raised character which should be uniform throughout the United States at least. Boston was loath to abandon the line letter, and Philadelphia likewise, so that the strange spectacle was presented of three schools, each with a different system, and the pupils of one unable to communicate by tangible symbols with the pupils of the other.

There was so much common sense about the Wait idea that it gradually forced itself to the front, and in 1871, at the first meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, in Indianapolis, a resolution was adopted recommending that the New York point letter, as it was then known, should be taught in all institutions for the instruction of the blind.

The writing is done on the Braille slate, or tablet, with a blunt stylus. The points are known, for convenience sake, in the upper row as 1, 3, 5, 7, and in the lower row 2, 4, 6, 8. Point 1 is in the right hand upper row in writing and the left hand upper row in reading. One blank space is left between letters and two spaces between words. After a page is filled with the points it is coated on the back with a solution of shellac and alcohol. This prevents the points from being flattened by frequent fingering.

The construction of the alphabet is simple and easily learned. The capital letters are derived from the small letters by suffixing to each of them as many points as will form a new character four points in length. For instance, when the small letter ends with a point in the upper row, as in the letter "a," the suffix in the lower row is added. When the small letter ends with a point in the lower row, as in "c," or in both upper and lower rows, as in "d," the suffix in the upper row is added.

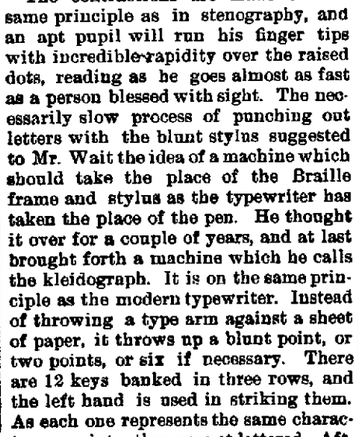
After Mr. Wait had completed his horizontal point alphabet he went to work on abbreviations and contractions to be used in ordinary writing and in that chief pastime, solace and study of the blind—music. This was a labor of patience and steady perseverance, but when it was finished the gratifying results that followed amply repaid the superintendent for his time and thought.

The Kleidograph.

The contractions are made on the same principle as in stenography, and an apt pupil will run his finger tips with incredible rapidity over the raised dots, reading as he goes almost as fast as a person blessed with sight. The necessarily slow process of punching out letters with the blunt stylus suggested to Mr. Wait the idea of a machine which should take the place of the Braille frame and stylus as the typewriter has taken the place of the pen. He thought it over for a couple of years, and at last brought forth a machine which he calls the kleidograph. It is on the same principle as the modern typewriter. Instead of throwing a type arm against a sheet of paper, it throws up a blunt point, or two points, or six if necessary. There are 12 keys banked in three rows, and the left hand is used in striking them. As each one represents the same character—a point—they are not lettered. After a pupil has learned the alphabet thoroughly he can by the use of contractions and abbreviations write faster with the kleidograph than an expert operator can with a typewriter.

The American Printing House is composed of the superintendents of the various state schools for the blind in the United States. There are 37 of them. The revenue for the support of the printing house comes from the interest on $250,000 worth of government 4 per cent bonds, held in trust by the secretary of the treasury.

The building which it now occupies in Louisville was erected by the state of Kentucky. An annual report is fur-



WRITING MACHINE USED IN POINT WRITING.

nished to the governors of all the states of the Union, and that for 1894 shows that printing for the blind has reached vast proportions. Printing is done in line and point letter, but the greater part of it in point, and all the standard works in geography, history, poetry, the drama, the arts, religion and music are furnished.

VINCENT S. COOKE.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

BARNYARD MANURE.

Important Conditions Which Determine Its Value—How It Is Best Applied.

Barnyard manure is the most important manurial resource of the farm. In many cases the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely if not entirely the profit of feeding.

The amount and value of manure produced by different kinds of farm animals may be judged from the following figures, calculated to 1,000 pounds of live weight: Sheep, 34.1 pounds of manure per day, worth 7.2 cents; calves, 67.8 pounds, worth 6.7 cents; pigs, 83.6 pounds, worth 16.7 cents; cows, 74.1 pounds, worth 8 cents, and horses, 48.8 pounds, worth 7.6 cents, basing calculations of value on market prices of commercial fertilizers.

The urine is the most valuable part of the excreta of animals. It is rich in nitrogen and potash, but deficient in phosphoric acid. It should, as a rule, be used in connection with the solid dung, the one thus supplying the deficiencies of the other and making a more evenly balanced manure.

Barnyard manure is a very variable substance. The conditions which determine its value are age and kind of animal quantity and quality of food, proportion of litter and method of management and age. In a given class of animals the value of the manure is determined more by the nature of the food than by any other factor. The amounts of fertilizing constituents in the manure stand in direct relation to those in the food. As regards the value of manure produced, the concentrated feeding stuffs, such as meat scrap, cottonseed meal, linseed meal and wheat bran stand first, the leguminous plants (clover, peas, etc.) second, the grasses third, cereals (oats, corn, etc.) fourth and root crops, such as turnips, beets and mangel wurzels, last.

The deterioration of manure results from two chief causes—fermentation and leaching. The former may be almost entirely prevented by the use of obsorbents and preservatives, such as gypsum, superphosphate and kainit and by keeping the manure moist and compact. Loss from leaching may be prevented by storage under cover or in pits. Extremes of moisture and temperature are to be avoided, and uniform and moderate fermentation is the object to be sought. To this end it is advisable to mix the manure from the different animals thoroughly in the heap.

When practicable, it is best to apply manure in the fresh condition. If improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil is the object sought, fresh manure is best for this purpose to heavy soils and well rotted manure to light soils. Where prompt action of the fertilizing constituents is desired the best results will probably be obtained by applying fresh manure to the light soils, although excessive applications should be avoided on account of the danger of "burning out" of the soil in dry seasons. Fresh manure has a forcing effect and is better suited to grasses and forage plants than to plants grown for seed, such as cereals. Direct applications to root crops, such as sugar beets, potatoes or tobacco, often prove injurious. The manure should be spread when carried to the field and not left in heaps to leach. One of the best ways to utilize barnyard manure is to combine it with such materials as supplement and conserve its fertilizing constituents. The best results are likely to be obtained by using commercial fertilizing materials in connection with barnyard manure, either in compost or separately. As is well known, barnyard manure is lasting in its effects, and in many cases need not be applied so frequently as the more soluble and quick acting superphosphates, potash and nitrogen salts, etc.—Farmers' Bulletin.

The Farmers' Institutes.

The season for farmers' institutes is here. Of all plans yet tried Wisconsin's is probably the most successful. There the work is under the direction of the college of agriculture, with a competent superintendent in charge. In some states the state board of agriculture has control, while in others a certain sum is given each county society which is used for institute purposes. But in many places this work, if accomplished at all, must be pushed by a few of the leaders in the community. While it is well to rely largely upon home talent, the best interests of the farmers' institute demand a few speakers from abroad, says American Agriculturist, which advises a short session full of brief pointed papers and free enthusiastic discussion.

Changing Seed Corn.

The introduction of seed from a different locality has often been followed by increased yields, and it is considered good practice to make a change occasionally. However, where the seed corn is carefully selected each season, the same variety can be used successfully for a great many years. Numerous instances are on record where instead of "running out" the same variety grown continuously on the same farm has yielded heavier and become better in almost every respect. Plant only the most vigorous seed from the earliest and best ears is advice that every progressive farmer gives.

Destroying Weeds by Electricity.

Not only has electricity been found serviceable for weed destruction, but the cost is much less than when done by hand labor. With electricity five miles of weeds can be killed in an hour at a very small expense. A brush heavily charged with electricity runs along about eight inches above the ground, and every weed with which it comes in contact, however big and strong, is immediately killed and turns black, as if frozen.

TAKING AN ABANDONED FARM.

Under Some Conditions This Will Pay, but Good Farms Are Better Investments.

This query was recently propounded by a young farmer and answered by a Country Gentleman correspondent: "Can a young man hire one of the abandoned Vermont farms reasonably enough to make a living out of it?"

The answer to this question is both yes and no, depending on what the living is. An abandoned farm is generally one with little tillable land, a great extent of hilly and woody pastures and side hill meadows well run down. In thinking of hiring such did you consider how much fence it takes to inclose an acre on a steep side hill, and that you could not afford to build any permanent fence or to spend time in harvest to hunt for your own cattle or chase those of your neighbor off your land? And yet if you can live on what your farm produces and get work with your team off the place you can get a living. Don't try it. If you have money to buy one of those farms, the case is different, for you can then afford to trim up the orchards and hedgerows, build fences, plow up and reseed the old meadows, buy fertilizers, repair the broken down sheds and barns and expect that in the near future your investment will afford you a living.

A farm of this kind offered for sale at $2,000 will keep a team and 12 or 15 cows. It has 10 or 15 acres of natural cranberry bog, with a front stream running through it. What are its possibilities? If you have means to fit the ground as a cranberrry bog, it would yield a large income. If you prefer to cultivate the speckled trout, here is your opportunity. If you choose to be a duck farmer, here is a chance to equal those famous ones of England.

And yet unless for some special fitness for a special purpose like the above don't hire or buy an abandoned farm. Good farms in a high state of cultivation are selling cheaply enough now. Buy one of them and be sure of a living and a good investment too.

Potatoes In Succession.

There are other reasons besides the danger of propagating the potato disease why it is not best to plant potatoes two succeeding years on the same land. Explains American Cultivator: The great necessity for a large potato crop is an abundant supply of moisture in the soil. Nothing so well secures this as a clover ley plowed early enough in spring to get the advantage of late spring rains. It is true that when clover is allowed to grow in the spring there is a great mass of green herbage to be plowed under in late May or early June. But the moisture that is in the clover leaves has all been taken from the soil and much more, for the clover plant, with its broad leaves, exhales moisture rapidly, as any one who has plowed under a growth of clover in June well knows. Even as quickly as 48 hours after a very heavy rain heavy soil will often become hard to plow.

When clover is plowed so late, the soil often remains dry all the season if summer rains are light. The same cloverfield plowed in early spring will keep moist all summer. What clover there is rots quickly, and this keeps the soil loose; so that every rainfall sinks into it instead of running off. The soil where potatoes grew the year before either has better vegetable matter or the plowing is delayed so late for it to grow that much of its benefit for that year must be lost. This may prove to be one of the drawbacks to the advantages expected from sowing crimson clover to cover the soil in winter and be plowed under in spring for potatoes. There will be some profit, but it will not be as great as is commonly supposed.

Exhibit of Irrigation Machinery.

The exhibit of machinery for raising water made at the irrigation convention in Hutchinson, Kan., demonstrated that at least in the Arkansas bottoms a big ditch full of water can be provided without very expensive appliances. Pumps were there each throwing 4,000 gallons of water per minute. These were each driven by a common thrasher's engine There were also smaller machines doing proportionately heavy work. There were gasoline engines of several makes, all doing excellent work in the operation of pumps. Without doubt the use of these engines is to be greatly increased, where a supply of water is desired, without fail, at the time most needed, and where the quantity must be above the capacity of the windmill and below 10 or 15 horsepower. Windmills were there in great numbers and variety, and they received merited attention. The beginner at irrigation first thinks of the wind as the most desirable motive power, and there is no doubt about the practicability of irrigating considerable areas, and especially gardens, by the use of wind power.

Winter Oats In Delaware.

M. H. Beckwith reports from the Delaware station that winter oats have given excellent satisfaction in the southern counties of the state, and there has been quite a demand for the seed. The ordinary oats have not been a profitable crop to grow in this section for a number of years, but the winter oats appear to be specially adapted to this soil and climate. The yield the past season averaged about 40 bushels of very plump and heavy oats per acre, with a heavy growth of clean, bright straw. These oats thrive here under the same conditions as does winter wheat. The preparation of the land, the quantity of seed used and the time of seeding are the same as for wheat.

Obstruction of a Grade.

Careful experiments have been made to ascertain how much obstruction a gentle grade even is to the movement of a loaded wagon. One estimate is that a rise of 1 foot in 44 will cut off one-fourth of the load. A rise of 1 foot in 24 cuts down the load one-half. A rise of 1 foot in 10 is such an obstruction that only one-fourth as much can be drawn as if the road ware level.

CHEAPEST POULTRY RATION.

Cut Green Bone an Important Factor. Value of Animal Food.

Progressive poultry men recognize the advantage of feeding animal food of some kind to poultry. They also understand the value of cut bone in the feeding ration. Up to within a few years only dry bones were used in this way because of the difficulty in smashing green bones into suitable size for feeding. Since then machines have been put upon the market for cutting or slicing the green bones, and this has in many places almost revolutionized poultry feeding. A raw or green bone contains considerable meat and gristle, which, when cut up with the hard bone, make a very nitrogenous food which could hardly be utilized in any other way. By running it through one of these machines the bone is changed into a soft, pasty mass that may be fed alone or when mixed with grain or vegetables.

The cheapest poultry ration was the subject for correspondence in the columns of The Rural New Yorker recently, and in nearly every instance cut bone was one of the ingredients specified.

A New York correspondent said that he fed his poultry fresh cut raw bone, oats, cornmeal, wheat bran and middlings, whole wheat, corn in ear and buckwheat varied for a change. The cheapest ration is oats in the bundle cut fine with a straw cutter for winter feed. In summer let them go to grass.

James Rankin wrote: The main feed to my hens when confined in winter is wheat bran, mixed with cut clover, green rye and boiled turnips, one-third green stuff and two-thirds bran, with a little animal meal or beef scrap mixed in. I give all they will eat of this in the morning and at night corn, wheat and oats, keeping them a trifle hungry.

A Pennsylvanian who devotes his time and attention to duck raising said: Green bone is an economical feed. Having fed about 20 tons this season places us in a position to know its merits. We mix it with other feed. Fifteen per cent ground bone is about right for ducks, young and old; also for hens and broilers. Green bone costs 50 cents per 100 pounds at the slaughter house. Raising ducks is our main business. The feed should consist of 15 per cent green bone, 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent No. 2 flour, 15 per cent crackers, 30 per cent cornmeal. To this should be added green food of some kind, such as corn, rye, etc., or clover hay cut fine and steamed for some time in quantities equal to the ration first given.

Restoring Run Out Pastures.

The nature and food of our common grasses are not so well understood as they should be. On nearly all soils all of the common grasses that make up the turf of our permanent pastures will in time grow less luxuriantly on account of the decrease in the soil of one element of plant food, nitrogen. These grasses make use of the nitrogen already in the soil, and in time this stock gradually becomes depleted. These plants cannot gather nitrogen. They can only use what some other plants have stored up for them. It is extremely fortunate for the American farmer that he can grow abundantly another class of forage plants which restore to the land more nitrogen than they take from it. Because the clovers make use of the nitrogen of the atmosphere they are particularly suited to restore to the soil this element that has been exhausted by the grasses through long continued growth. As a rule, whenever permanent pastures show signs of failure, through lack of fertility, new vigor may be introduced, if a slight stand of clover can be secured. This, of course, will be of short duration, only a year or two at most, unless it be white clover, but this short growth will be sufficient to leave enough nitrogen in the soil to sustain permanent pasture grasses for several years. If clover can be introduced, the benefit will likely be lasting, as this plant is a perennial.—Rural New York.

Profitable Winter Work.

There are many places near towns and cities where farmers have little chance to do profitable winter work. The farm may be small and devoted chiefly to vegetables and fruits, with fertilizers for the chief plant food. Stock farming is therefore out of the question. Poultry might answer, but unless a person is a natural "hen man" he will find that his eggs cost more than they will sell for. What can such men do in winter?

Gardening under glass offers fair inducements to the right man. In every town there is more or less winter demand for fresh lettuce and early cucumbers. The larger cities are pretty well supplied by the large establishments and from the south, and the small grower will not be able to compete well in these places. The smaller towns off the main lines of shipment are the markets for the small glass gardener. Is any one preparing to supply fresh lettuce to your town? If not, there is a chance for you to get in ahead, says Rural New Yorker.

News and Notes.

The 1894 corn crop is as poor in quality as in quantity.

The crop of onion seed is short both in this country and in Europe.

If you want a list or particulars of government land now open to the public for settlement, address "Commissioners Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington."

The average yield of tobacco is nearly double that of last year and the average quality good.

The twenty-fourth biennial session of the American Pomological society will be held at Sacramento (not San Francisco, as first announced) on Jan. 16-18.

Professor Roberts estimates that the value of the manure produced on a small farm carrying 4 horses, 20 cows, 50 sheep and 10 pigs during the seven winter months amounts to about $250.

Good
at all times.
Better
than anything else.
Best
of all external remedies
Allcock's
Porous Plaster
For lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, soreness in the back, chest or side.
The Only Safe Way, when suffering, is to insist on having "ALLCOCK'S."
Allcock's Corn Shields,
Allcock's Bunion Shields,
Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

Brandreth's Pills
are purely vegetable; a safe and effectual remedy for young and old

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION
POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

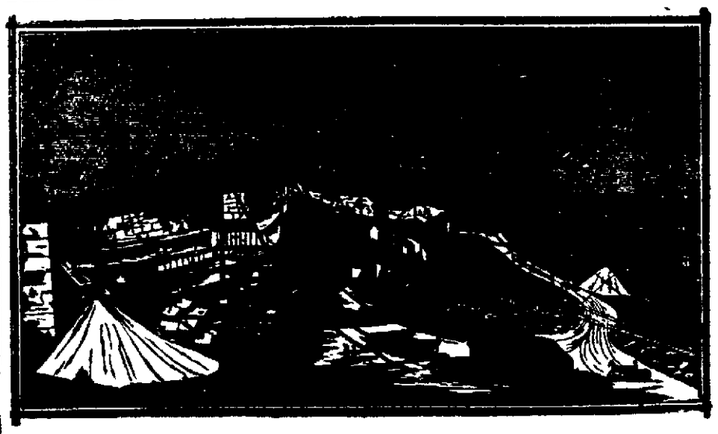
$10.
Buys a splendid Beaver, Melton
—OR—
Kersey Overcoat, real value
$15.00
Or a suit made of Best Fabrics
$10.00
Send for Self-Measurement Blanks
—AND—
Instructions.
Goods Sent C. O. D., WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION.
J. L. HUDSON,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
(Please name this paper.)

Rheumatism
Can be Cured
in but one way. The seat of the disease must be attacked; the root of the evil removed. Liniments can never cure it; so-called "blood purifiers" only bring disappointment. There is but one successful remedy, and that is
Elixir Rheumatique
HOW'S THIS? We guarantee ELIXIR RHEUMATIQUE to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism in 24 hours and to cure it in a reasonable time.
LA VILLE LABORATORY CO.
If your druggist does not keep ELIXIR RHEUMATIQUE, write to La Ville Laboratory Co., Springfield, Ohio, for full particulars. If you mention this paper and send the names of five rheumatics, "Womankind," a handsome home paper, will be sent you three months free
It Will Cure You.

Reading for the Home
The Publishers of The Weekly Independent
Have entered into an arrangement whereby they are enabled to give to every new subscriber and to every old subscriber who renews, without extra cost, two excellent monthly journals.
AMERICAN FARMER AND FARM NEWS.
—AND—
WOMANKIND.
The opportunity to procure the three productions will last but a short time, and the opportunity should not be lost.
THE INDEPENDENT CO
MASSILLON, O.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU
Prices Lower than the Lowest
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES··· HARTHORST & CO



Manufactures of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand washed and dry ground, for Glass works, and Steel and Rolling Mills.

Spring Curry Comb
Clock Spring Blade. Soft as a Brush. Fits every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb. Used by U. S. Army and by Barnum and Forepaugh Circuses, and Leading Horsemen of the World. Ask your Dealer for It. Sample mailed post paid 25 cents.
See our name on the handle. SPRING CURRY COMB CO., 108 Lafayette St., South Bend, Indiana.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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FT. WAYNE WRECK.

HEAD END COLLISION IN THE MASSILLON YARDS.

Workmen Rush to Work and the Two Trains Come Together and Several Cars are Tossed Against an East Bound Train—Both Tracks Blocked.

A wreck occurred on the P., F. W. & C railroad at about 9:15 o'clock Wednesday morning, which has caused great inconvenience, although no fatalities are reported and the loss of property is small. Engine 256, west bound, was standing on the main track at the station while its conductor was securing his orders. On the same track engine 265, also west bound, in charge of Edward O'Donnell, was coming down the grade near the bridge shop. O'Donnell saw the other train at the station and immediately put on the brakes. They were insufficient, however, to hold the heavy train, and it crashed into the caboose of 256, completely shattering and derailing it, together with several other cars. The engine was also damaged to a considerable extent, the headlight and pilot being demolished and the front end of the boiler crashed to pieces. The shock threw the engine from the rails. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts. No one was in the caboose at the time, which is extremely fortunate.

To add to the seriousness of the affair an east bound train was passing on the other track, and when the engine struck the caboose it forcibly threw it against the east bound train derailing several of its cars, thus blocking both tracks so that passage is impossible. The damage will not exceed $1 500

Both tracks were cleared by 12:30 o'clock and trains are now running regularly, as formerly.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 57@58c; No. 2 red, 56@56c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 48@49c; mixed ear, 46@47c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 36½@37c; No. 2 do., 36@36½c; extra No. 3 white, 35½@36c; mixed, 34@35c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.75@11.00; mixed clover and timothy, $10.75@11.00; packing, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $14.00@16.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 27@28c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country roll, 20@18c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, 11@11½c; New York new, 11½@12c; limberger, full make, 10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 22@23; storage, 16@18c; southern and western, fresh, 21@22c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 52@55c per pair; live chickens, small, 30@40c; ducks, 60@65c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; ducks, 12@13c; spring chickens, 11@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c per pound; live geese, 90c@$1.00 per pair.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 22.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal this week; 60 cars on sale. The demand is somewhat less this week, compared to last. The market is opening up slow, with prices 10@20c lower on all grades. Prime, $5.10@5.30; good, $4.60@4.85; good butchers, $4.00@4.30; rough fat, $3.00@3.60; fair light steers, $3.20@3.40; light stockers, $2.60@3.20; good fat cows and heifers, $2.30@3.20; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.10; fresh cows and springers, $15@35.

HOGS—Receipts light, but the demand is fair, market opening up slow at the following prices on heavy grades, while steady on light: Heavy Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50; medium Philadelphias, $4.30@4.35; best Yorkers, $4.20@4.25; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; roughs, $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Supply is light for both sheep and lambs, and the demand is good. The market opened up steady at yesterday's advance from last week. We quote prices as follows: Extra, $3.60@3.75; good, $2.80@3.15; fair, $2.15@2.85; common, 50c@$1.25; yearlings, $2.85@3.15; best lambs, $4.40@4.75; common to fair lambs, $2.60@3.70; calves, $5.00@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.50@4.30; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,900 head.

CATTLE—Market quiet at $2.00@4.60; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 300 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market steady at $1.50@4.00; receipts, 600 head; shipments, none. Lambs in fair demand at $2.50@4.25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

WHEAT—Spot market weaker. No. 2 red, store and elevator, 58¾@58¾c; afloat, 60½c; f. o. b., 59¾c afloat; No. 1 northern, 68¾c delivered; No. 1 hard, 69¾c delivered.

CORN—Spot market weaker. No 2, 48¾c; steamer mixed, 47¼@47½.

OATS—Spot market inactive. No. 2, 33c; No. 2 delivered, 34c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3, 35¼c; track white, 36@40c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very dull, but steady; sheep, poor to prime, $2.50@3.75; lambs, common to choice, $3.50@5.00c.

HOGS—Market firmer at $4.30@4.80.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, January 24, 1895

GRAIN MARKET	
Wheat, per bushel	50—52
Rye, per bushel	45—46
Oats	28—30
Corn	60
Barley	60
Wool	10—26
Flax Seed	$1 08
Clover Seed	$5 50
Timothy Seed	$2 52—2 60
Bran, per 100 lbs	80—85
Middlings, per 100 lbs	85—90
Hay	$9 00—$10 00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter per pound	20—22
Eggs per dozen	20—22
Lard per pound	8
Hams per pound	10½
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	10
White Beans per bushel	$1 90—$2 25
Potatoes	60—65
Onions	60
Apples	40—50
Evaprated Apples, choice	10—11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12—15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4—5
Salt per barrel	$1.10—$1.25

Justus.

JUSTUS, Jan. 23.—Chester Kaylor, an employe of the O., O. & S., is spending the week at home.

Much excitement has been caused by scarlet fever, lately, west of this place, but up to date no cases have appeared in our town.

Miss Celia Leifer is lying very low with an attack of typhoid fever.

The protracted meetings at the U. B church are being well attended, and many masterly sermons delivered by their very efficient pastor, the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Navarre. Explanations of the bible have been made lately that never were made at this place before.

Our literary society will not convene until next week on Friday evening, when a good programme will be rendered.

North Lawrence.

E. G. Kraus & Co. have commenced drilling again on Wm. Reinoehl's farm.

Robert Cardwell was called to the bed side of his very sick wife He just having gone back to Wyoming about two months.

The sleighing party from Massillon, which met at the home of Cyrus Myers, on the 16th, had an accident on the way. The sled broke when within about a mile of its destination and the whole party were obliged to walk the latter part of the journey.

The coal mines are again in operation. Clover Hill, the last to start, began work last Saturday.

George Hall is now setting up the machinery in his new handle factory and expects to be turning out some of his "wares" in the near future.

The revival meeting at the chapel will continue throughout the week at least. Seven were added to the church last Sunday.

Our country neighbor, Jacob Hanney, is still confined to the house through sickness His many friends hope he may recover and have many years of health to enjoy.

The Christian Endeavor society of the chapel elected the following officers last Wednesday evening: President, D. F. Mock; vice president, Clara Brown; treasurer, D. K. Eberly; corresponding secretary, Anna Mock; recording secretary, Florence Farmer.

Lizzie Newstetter is sick with the quinsy.

The Rev. Wyant made a flying trip home last week. His place being filled by the Rev. Siffert.

Patrick Brannan went to Massillon on business last Saturday.

Fred Farmer spent Sunday with his parents

Mrs. Cardwell died at the home of her parents at 10 o'clock Tuesday. She will be buried in the U. B. cemetery Thursday forenoon.

In response to a request by Governor McKinley, the cities of Alliance, Canton and Massillon have sent cash and provisions to the destitute miners of our town. Such generosity is a good thing, but it would be a hundredfold better if industrial conditions were such that these indigent people were able to maintain themselves.

QUISQUAE

Elton Echoes—Scarlet Fever.

ELTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. M. S. Card, Mrs Ruth Beals and Mr. and Mrs H wenstine were the guests of Homer Boughman and family last week.

The McFarren, Klingel and Husten families spent a pleasant evening with Mr. and Mrs. Will Husten, jr., during the sleighing.

Messrs. Stahl and Brenner, accompanied by their wives, visited the hospitable home of David Brenner Sunday evening.

Charles Chidester and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cutler.

Prof. Charles Kelser filled the pulpit, Sunday, at McFarren's church.

John McNama moved into the house formerly occupied by John Younkman, Monday.

Mrs. Williams is on the sick list.

Johnnie Bredicker's smiling countenance may be explained by the fact that there is a baby at his home

Dr. Snively received word by telephone that his youngest brother was quite ill.

The wife of the Rev. Mark Beck was taken quite ill, Sunday.

Scarlet fever cases are few this week. New families afflicted are those of Mrs. Henry Shorb and John Ricksecker.

E B. Jones, of Pittsburg, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E M. Beck, Sunday.

Navarre.

Many of our people are afflicted with the grip.

Born, last Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs E. W. Bowerly, a son.

Measles have broken out in our burg and seized for their first victim, the superintendant, A. C. Boker. We hope none of the pupils will follow his example

A party of young folks went to the country to have a taffy pulling at H. D. Brown's, Monday evening.

A large party was given at the home of Miss Nelle Stoner, on last Thursday evening. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Milton Garver and Ben. James have some very sore faces, caused by coasting down the big hill.

Miss Ginevra Brown has charge of the grammar school this week, while B. F. Wetter fills the vacancy in the high school.

The whole family of H D. Garver are seriously ill with the grip.

Bolivar.

Miss Lydia Beck, who has been visiting with the family of Mr. Stoltz the past month, has returned to her home in Harrisville.

Our station agent, Mr. Haudee, who succeeded Mr. Murray, was himself succeeded by Mr. Clark last Tuesday.

"Pills, pills, pills!
There's nothing like pills
When you are bilious
To cure your ills."

The poet is right; and he might have truthfully added that of all pills Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the safest and best. They are sugar coated, small and easy to take, and produce no griping or nausea, but do their appointed work quietly, pleasantly and thoroughly. The only sure cure for habitual constipation.

DIRECTIONS for using
CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils, After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred and before retiring.

ELY'S Cream Balm opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROPHERS,
56 Warren Street, New York.

A Holland Case.

The people of New Holland, O., have been greatly surprised recently by the almost wonderful cure of a young daughter of Mr. John Orahood, who for a long time had been afflicted with fits or epileptic convulsions. The affliction seemed more dreadful because of the natural brightness of the child. Doctors and other medicines failed to effect any lasting benefit and cure seemed hopeless until a sample bottle of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitaliser was providentially handed Mr. Orahood, and from the use of it and only two full bottles of the remedy the young girl has been completely cured of the affliction which threatened to blight her life. Fortunately there are but few cases of epileptic fits, but we venture to say that half the people who read this would feel like new beings after a thorough use of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitaliser; it is a nerve food, restoring nerve force on the same principle that food restores physical vigor and muscle.

If yours is a case of shattered nerves, frequent headaches, perhaps nervously cross, troubled with sleeplessness, a tired feeling in the morning, debilitated, all worn out feeling, promptly use this great remedy, for it will cure you, and also ward off the most serious sickness or breaking down which your symptoms indicate.

It is warranted sure to relieve and cure nerve troubles as represented. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, Z. T. Baltzly and F. E. Seaman, and all druggists.

A Recipe for Happiness.

The secret of a happy life
Is a little and cheerful wife.
Yet no wife can married be
Else from grievous pain she's free.
Such freedom comes to only those
On whom Dame Nature health bestows.
To insure a gift of this description
Use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription!

Miss Maggie Jackson, of Barbreck, St Landry Parish, La., says: "I was lying sick for sometime with female complaints, and all the medicine my friends gave me did me no good. Death was approaching; all my friends had given me up to die. I heard of your wonderful medicine, and I bought to bottles of it, and before I had taken the last, I got entirely well. I am still enjoying good health, and expect to praise your medicine everywhere I go."

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across the forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache, then you may be sure you have catarrh, and should immediately resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

Via "O. & B. LINE"

commencing with opening of navigation (about April 1st) Magnificent side wheel steel steamers

"State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED.

Lv. Cleveland, 6:00 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 6:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M. | Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

JAMES HAY DEMENTED.

Crazed by the Death of His Wife, in Alliance.

James Hay, of Alliance, is insane because the death of his young wife, late of Massillon, whom he recently married. The Alliance Review says:

About 9:30 o'clock Monday night C. O. Bacon went to police headquarters and stated that James Hay was at Dr. Johnston's office on Main street and that he feared trouble would ensue. He asked that one of the policemen go with him and see that nothing happened. Officer W. W. Ogline accompanied Mr. Bacon to Dr. Johnston's office but found nobody there and the doors locked. Descending the stairs to the street Bacon pointed to a figure who had just come out of Diver's drug store, going east on Main street toward the depot, and said that was the man from whom trouble was feared. Mr. Ogline started after Hay, and when just in front of the postoffice building, about fifty feet intervening between the men, Hay turned suddenly around and covered Ogline with a revolver. The officer was unarmed at the time and could offer no resistance. A few words were exchanged, Hay saying: "Don't come any further or I'll shoot you. I want to go to Cleveland, but they are watching me." Ogline then said: "Well, go on; nobody is stopping you." Hay then turned and ran down Main street, Ogline following.

When in front of George H. Judd's store the crazed man again turned on Ogline and said: "That man killed my wife and I might as well kill myself." Saying this Hay placed the muzzle of his revolver to his head and was about to pull the trigger when Ogline stepped forward to check the crazy man's actions. Hay was taken to the city jail and locked up. All night long he raved in a terrible manner, cursing and uttering dire threats. Hay swore that he would kill the doctor at the first opportunity.

It will be remembered by the readers of The Review that only a few days ago Mr. Hay's wife died at their boarding house on Webb avenue and was taken to Massillon for burial. Ever since his wife's death Hay has been acting strangely and has been watched. He has brooded considerably over his sorrows and troubles, and the demented man's actions were liable to take any form. It is said that he shot at his landlord Monday night because he was being watched.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 22:

LADIES.

Baldwin, Mrs. Oscar	Curtis, Mrs. Joe
Brown, Mrs. M. A.	Griggs, Mrs. Kate
Brumbaugh, Mrs. Ed	Kiplinger, Miss Elva
Budd, Mrs. Chas.	Mohart, Mrs. Christe
Burdett, Miss Julia	Smith, Miss Cora
Coyer, Miss Minnie	

MEN.

Aiman, Frydrich	Moveman, Chas.
Brown, H.	Powers, C. F.
Hiellion, George G.	Stock, Jay E.
Hug, Louis	Schafer, Lewis
Lowe, A. C.	Schriver, Joseph
Dowry, G. T.	Thom, Louis

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of The Gazette, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy; I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Rheumatism Cured in aDay.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon

A Hackettstown Miracle

AN INTERESTING RECITAL.

From the (Hackettstown, N. J.) Republican.

Reports from time to time reached the Republican of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Jacob Shields, the wife of our leading coal merchant, who has been suffering from a complication of diseases that nearly resulted in her death. In order to verify these statements, one of our reporters called upon Mrs. Shields and found that the reports were in no way exagerated, and that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had saved her life.

The particulars of the case, are these: "I was taken sick," said Mrs. Shields, "with typhoid fever, and was delirious for three weeks. When I recovered I suffered untold agony with my back and right limb. They felt as though they would burst. At the same time I suffered dreadfully with my kidneys. Blood would pass from me most of the time. My mother was with me and a friend of hers called and told her of the sickness they had passed through at her home, and that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy had been used by them, and she felt sure I would find great benefit from its use.

A bottle was purchased, and I hadn't taken but a few doses before it began to relieve me, and in a few days some small, sharp, white stones passed from me. That evening the doctor called and I told him that I had stopped his medicine, for he had told Mr. Shields the last time he called that he did not know what more to do for me. Some time before this, I was taken to the Hospital, and then brought home, as was supposed, to die. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was taken just in time. I do thank God from the bottom of my heart that he ever sent that lady here to tell me of Favorite Remedy otherwise death would have been my doom. Since I recovered, ever so many told me that it was a miracle I ever got well. I certainly cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Many persons are using it upon my recommendation, and it is doing them good. I will cheerfully answer any questions," said Mrs. Shields, "in regard to my illness, feeling that others who may be suffering will be benefitted by using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy."

No tribute could be greater than these words of Mrs. Shields', who voluntarily tells the story of her remarkable recovery.

Favorite Remedy ranks with the medical profession, as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It will cure all diseases of the skin, liver and kidneys, and the weaknesses peculiar to females, and affords great protect on from attacks that originate in change of life. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non of the estate of Albert W. Ridenour, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 22nd day of January, 1895.

JOSEPH MILLER,
Administrator de bonis non.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator de bonis non with will annexed on the estate of William U. Russell late of Stark County Ohio, deceased.

Dated Nov. 10, 1894.

ROBERT H. DAY
Administrator.

W. & L. E. Mileage Books

Are the best books sold. Good on 66 lines, including the Big Four, Erie, Nickle Plate and many other important systems. One thousand miles for $20.00

Legal Notice.

Nancy Kilgore, residing at the city of Hastings, in the state of Nebraska, and Maria Lerch, residing in the city of Columbus, in the state of Ohio, and Joseph M. Porter, residing in the city of San Francisco, in the state of California, interested in the estate of Richard R. Porter deceased, late of Stark County, Ohio, as heirs, will take notice that I have presented to the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio for allowance to me against said estate, a certain claim of Four Hundred Dollars ($400) with interest from the 29th day of July, 1889 due and owing to me.

The consideration of said claim is the conveyance and transfer to said Richard R. Porter on the 29th day of July, 1889, of all my right, interest and estate, as heir, in and to the estate of Kezian Porter deceased, both real and personal, and that the testimony concerning the said claim will be heard by said court on the 25th day of February, 1895, at 10 o'clock.

CHARLES F PORTER.
Administrator of the estate of
Richard R. Porter

Order of Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, } Probate Court.

To D. H. McMillen, executor of the will of Emanuel Fox, deceased. Greeting:

In obedience to an order and decree of the Probate Court, within and for said county, made this day, in a certain cause, wherein you as executor aforesaid are Plaintiff and Cyrus Fox et al. are Defendants, you are commanded to proceed according to law, to sell at public sale, for not less than two thirds the appraised value thereof the following described premises, situated in the county of Stark and state of Ohio, to-wit: Being part of the southw st quarter of section number thirty-two (32) in township number twelve (12) in range number ten (10) and is bounded as follows: Beginning at southeast corner of the southwest quarter, thence north along said quarter lines, sixty (60) rods to a post, thence west seventy-four and two-sevenths (74 2-7) rods to a post, thence south twenty eight (28) rods to a post, thence east eleven and three-sevenths (11 3-7) rods to a post, thence in a southeasterly direction thirty-two and fifty five hundredths (32 55-100) rods to a post, thence east fifty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty five (25) acres be the same more or less.

Appraised at $1,500.

Said sale to be held at the premises and to be upon the following terms: One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from day of sale, respectively. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually

Sale will be held at 1 p. m. January 31, 1895.

D. H. McMILLEN,
Executor.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

CERTIFICATE.

NAMES AND RESIDENCE, MEMBERS OF PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that Silas A. Conrad, John R. Dangler, and Horace C. Brown, all residing in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, are all the persons interested as partners, in the firm doing business under the name of Conrad, Dangler & Brown, and operating a planing mill and dealing in lumber in said city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, and that the principal office and place of business of said partnership is at No 36, Cherry street, in said city.

This certificate is made, and filed for the purpose of complying with the statute passed by the legislature of Ohio, May 19th, A. D. 1894.

SILAS A. CONRAD
JOHN R. DANGLER,
HORACE C BROWN.

The State of Ohio } ss
Stark County,

Before me a notary public in and for said county, personally came Silas A. Conrad, John R. Dangler, and Horace C. Brown, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing certificate to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1895.

[Seal] R. W. McCAUGHEY,
Notary Public.

Order of Sale.

Sam'l Leeser vs Betsy Leeser et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, 3 miles East of Canal Fulton

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2d, 1895,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, described as follows, to wit:

Being the northeast quarter of section twelve (12), Township one (1) and Range ten (10). Also the following described tract of land situate in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, containing six acres more or less and described as follows, to-wit:—Being six acres of the north side of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) township one (1) and Range ten (10) described as follows: Beginning for the same at a stone in the north line of said quarter section fourteen chains west from the northeast corner of said quarter section; thence west with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one (21) chains, thence south 3¼ degrees west parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links, (2.85); thence south 87½ degrees east parallel with the north line of said quarter section twenty-one chains (21.00); thence north 3¼ degrees east parallel with the east line of said quarter section two chains and eighty-five links (2.85) to the place of beginning containing six acres of land more or less, free of all mineral coal underlying the same and subject to a coal lease thereon by Warwick & Keller.

First tract appraised at Forty eight Hundred ($4,800.00) Dollars, and second tract Two Hundred and Ten ($210 00) Dollars.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
W. G. MYERS, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Quincy W. Reeves, late of Stark County, Ohio deceased

Dated the 9th day of January, 1895.

JAMES H. HUNT, Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executors of the estate of William McFarren late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 9th day of January, 1895.

SIMINGTON W. McFARREN
FRANCIS M. McFARREN.
Executors.

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Klingelsmith & Bussle storekeepers at Beach Grove has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. C. Klingelsmith taking entire charge. He will collect all outstanding debts.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sam'l Leeser vs Betsy Leeser et al. } Order of Sale.

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Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
W. G. MYERS, Attorney.

DR. OTTMAN,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST,

of The France Medical Institute Co., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Feb. 13

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. One Day Only Each Month.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of all Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all **CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases** upon the latest scientific principles and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

50c BOOK FREE. "The Medical Adviser" containing nearly one hundred pages, a short history of **PRIVATE DISEASES**, advice to young and old—especially those contemplating marriage, fully illustrated. Do not fail to improve the opportunity to obtain one of the most valuable books which has ever come within your reach. This book will be sent to anyone free on receipt of postage. Address, **DR. OTTMAN, 38 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.**

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, **DR. OTTMAN, Nos. 38 and 40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.**

Here's an Offer that Interests You

Uhe Independent Co. has purchased the exclusive right for this County to "Ohio Farm Laws and Legal Forms," and the book can not be obtained anywhere in Stark County except through this paper.

Farm Laws Of Ohio Free!

The **Ohio Farm Laws and Legal Forms** is a book for the Farmer, Landlord, Tenant, Laborer, Mechanic and Village Business Man It contains the law on all the important subjects as related to the farm and its kindred industries.

The following are some of its important chapters: Animals, chattel mortgages, contracts, descent and distribution of property, dower, drainage laws, fence laws, game laws, grist mills grain warehouses, husband and wife, homestead and other exemptions landlord and tenant, mechanic's lien, offenses against property, principal and surety, trespass, wills, work and labor, compulsory education of children, and the last chapter contains all kinds of legal forms, contracts, notes, guarantees, indorsements, etc.

The book is not one of mere comments and suggestions, but **it Contains the Law** as it stands on the **Statutes of Ohio** today. All the repeals are stricken out and all amendments added. Supreme Court decisions are given freely, thus giving every man who possesses this valuable book the opportunity of knowing what the law is, and what his rights are under the law. The chapter on Landlord and Tenant is worth $10 to any man It is correct, and gives the laws so plain that it can not be misunderstood. All the other chapters are equally valuable.

The Book contains 234 pages, is printed in large, easy-reading type, and is beautifully bound in fine, wine colored cloth.

No young man can afford to do without. Every father needs it for himself and his sons. It is as necessary to the education of a boy as his Arithmetic and History.

THIS VALUABLE BOOK IS A PRESENT TO YOU!

We present this book to our subscribers for a small extra charge upon payment in advance for a year's subscription to this paper. The book has been retailing for $1.00. It will not be on sale anywhere in the County

If you wish the book you need not wait until your subscription expires. Send in **$1.25** and we will give you proper credit for one dollar and send your book immediately.

If you are not a subscriber, and wish the book, send in your name and **$1.25**, and we will send you our paper one year and give you the book.

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

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